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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

January, 1918

Ross Moore



"Lays all over
the South"

THE Industrious Hen

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.; The Leghorn Journal, Appomattox, Va.

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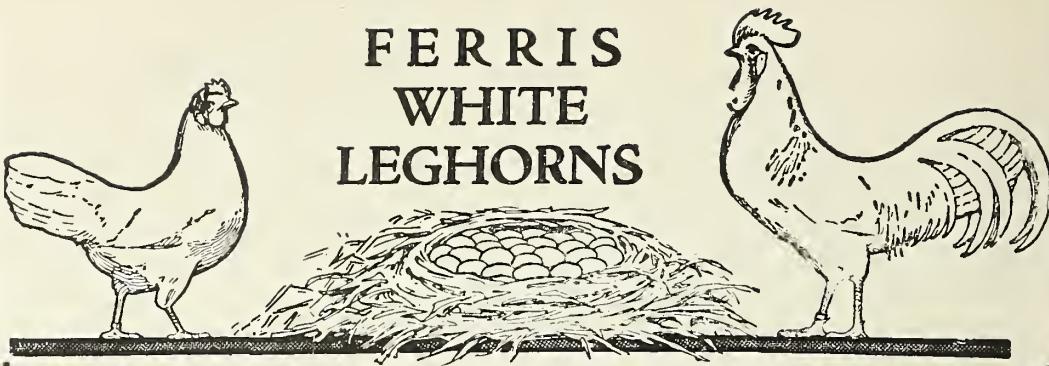
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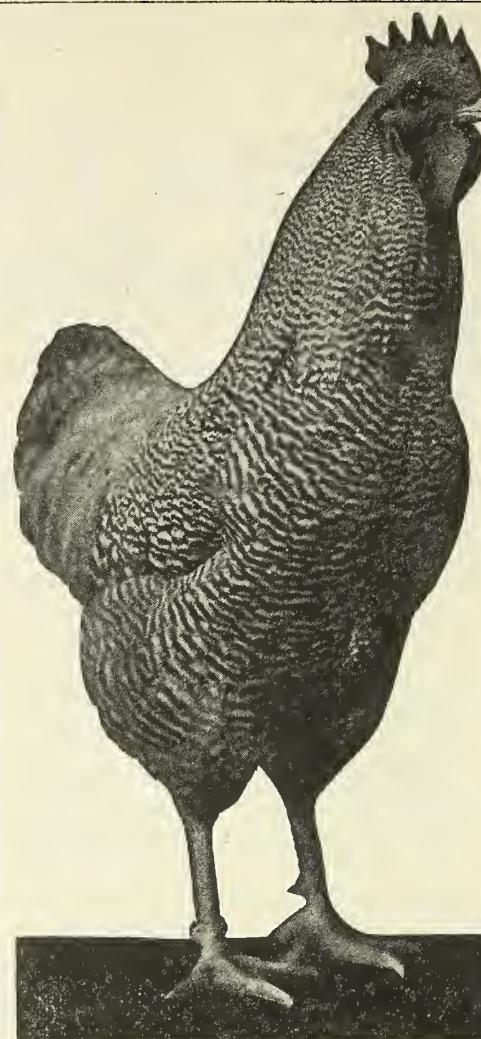
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Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky.
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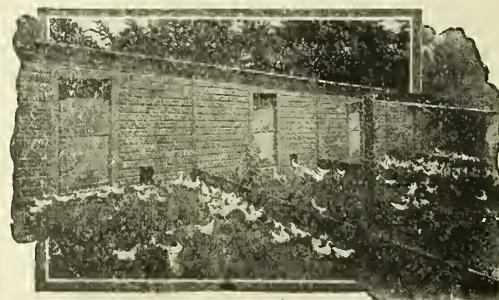
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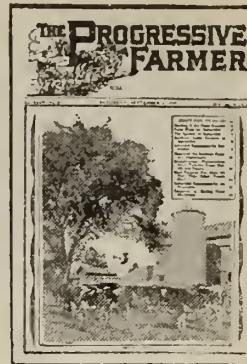
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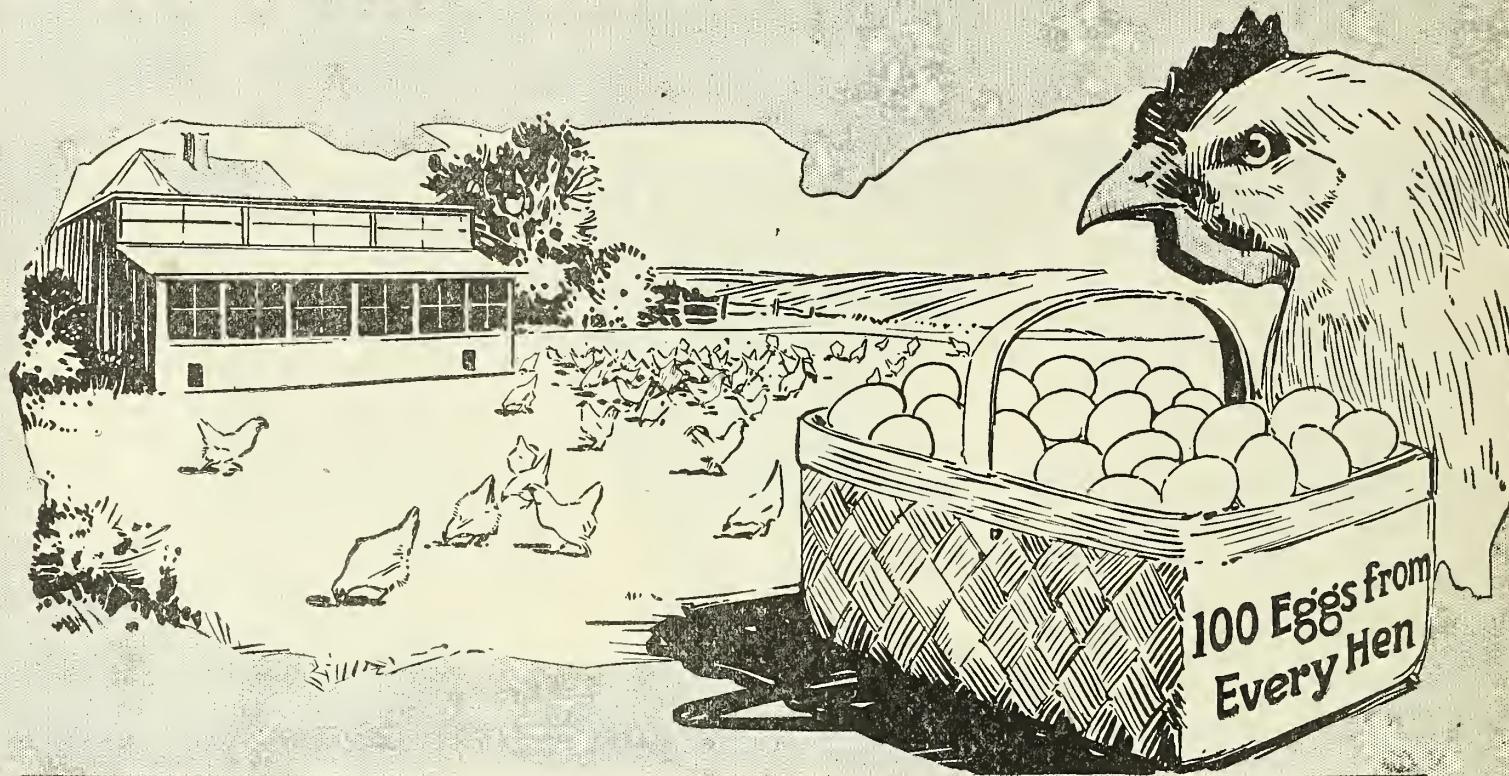
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THE Industrious Hen

VOL. XIV.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JANUARY, 1918

No. 7

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

Get the Hens and Pullets Started to Laying Now While Eggs Are the Highest.—Good Methods of Handling, Feeding and Housing at This Time is Essential.—Permit Fresh Air in the Poultry House Even in the Coldest Weather.

By ALFRED R. LEE, Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations, Bureau of Animal Industry.

THE production of eggs in winter from pullets, and to some extent from hens, can be greatly stimulated by good methods of feeding, housing and handling. Very few eggs are secured on the average farm during the fall and early winter, when eggs bring the highest prices. Poultrymen, however, by better management secure a fair egg production during these seasons. The object of this article is to point out methods of management which will help to increase winter egg production.

To receive good results from a flock of poultry during the winter all houses and coops should be in good condition, only healthy fowls placed in these buildings and good care given to the poultry. These houses should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and made tight for winter. If the house has a dirt floor it is well to remove the top three or four inches of dirt and replace this with dry gravel or sand. If it has a cement or wooden floor, remove all litter and dirt and put in four or five inches of fresh straw or litter. Be sure that the house is tight on three sides and that there is no chance for a draft to strike the hens. If hens roost or are placed in draft during the fall and winter, colds are sure to develop, which may result in roup and other troubles. From one-third to one-half of the south side, or front, of the poultry house may be made of curtains and windows, but should be under control, so that the openings may be closed gradually as the weather becomes cold. Have muslin curtains in the front of the house or leave a window partly open, even on the coldest nights, to allow some ventilation in the house. Fowls will stand considerable cold air provided it is dry, and ventilation will keep the air thoroughly dry in the house.

Before the pullets are mixed with the older fowls be sure that the hens are banded or that the web of the foot is punched in some way so that you can distinguish between the pullets and the hens. In this way the older stock may be culled out whenever it appears desirable, and the young hens kept for further laying. Do not keep hens for egg production over two years, but some of the best hens may be kept for breeders until three or four years old. The pullets that mature early in the fall and that moult late are usually the best layers and should be saved for breeding stock. Cull the chickens which are brought into the laying house carefully, and fatten and market all chickens which are small, poorly developed, or in poor condition. These small, poorly developed chickens are apt to catch cold if put in with the other poultry and develop diseases which quickly spread through the flock.

In order to get the greatest egg production in the early fall and winter it is essential to have well-matured pullets which were hatched in March or April. By early hatching and by supplying good conditions for egg production more eggs will be produced in the fall and winter, while a larger proportion of hens will go broody early in the spring, thus completing the necessary circle for early fall egg production.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good results, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night, in which way the hens are forced to exercise more than if given all the grain they desired at the morning feed. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal protein, green feed, grit and shell should be supplied in the winter. Good scratch mixtures may be made of equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, wheat and oats, or of two parts of cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats. If wheat is relatively very high in price it may be left out of this latter mixture. In addition a mash made of two parts corn meal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings and beef scrap should be fed. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangold wurzel beets, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats should be fed during the winter to replace the green feed which the fowls have been securing in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone or some similar feed is needed to replace the bugs which the fowls have been securing on the range.

Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months and is the one essential feed often omitted by farmers. In the experiments conducted by the department an average production of 41.5 eggs for the first four months from pullets fed a ration containing beef scrap was secured, compared with 18.7 eggs from pullets fed the same ration without the beef scrap. The pullets not fed beef scrap practically stopped laying whenever the ground was covered with snow. The feed cost of their eggs was 2.2 cents per dozen for the year than for the pullets fed beef scrap. Skim milk or buttermilk will largely take the place of beef scrap, if a constant supply can be kept before the fowls, but if the supply of milk is limited some beef scrap should also be fed.

People raising poultry as a side issue in towns and villages can utilize waste products from their table and kitchen to very good advantage, producing fresh eggs and poultry for their own use as well as some surplus for market. As these scraps contain some waste meat, the proportion of beef scrap in the mash can be reduced accordingly. These table scraps can be mixed with the ground grains and fed as a moist mash.

Clean the dropping-boards at least once a week, and spray the roosts once a month during the winter with kerosene or some commercial preparation for killing mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt on hand to use on the dropping-boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds, put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this material in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds

have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as noted and treat them in coops by themselves or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

Examine the pullets and hens for lice and dust thoroughly with a good insect powder or apply a mixture of equal parts of vaseline and mercurial or blue ointment, applying a piece about the size of a pea one inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Where insect powder is used, it should be applied three or four times a year, or oftener if the fowls become infested with lice. Provide a small box in the house, partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt, in which the hens may dust themselves, thus helping to keep free from lice.

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House that will Accommodate 25 Hens and can be Built at a Cost of \$25.—Built on Fresh-air Plan; Will Solve the Problem of Ventilation, Insuring Healthy Birds and Good Egg Yields All Winter.

By H. V. TORMOHLLEN.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We print below an article describing a poultry house for twenty-five hens which can be built at a cost of \$25, knowing that many of our readers are interested in a house of this kind. This house is well suited for the Southern breeder.

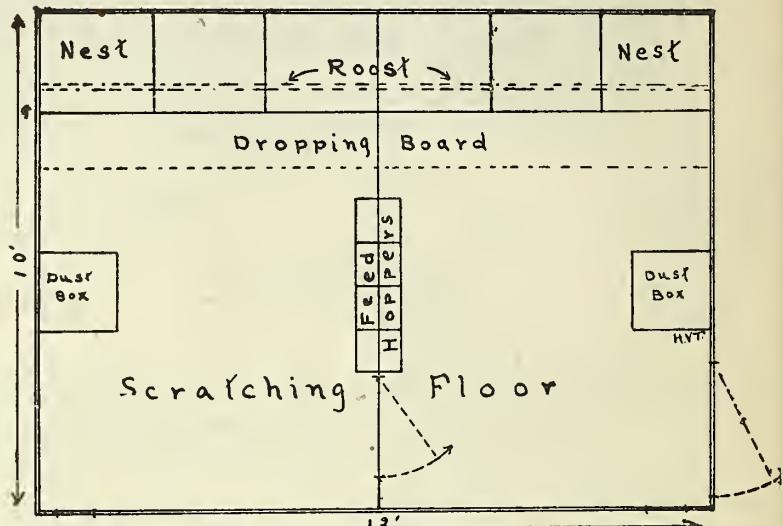


POULTRY house architecture has gone through as many and radical changes and has progressed quite as much in the last few years as dwelling house architecture. Only a few years ago the poultry house was merely a roosting room, and was dark and poorly ventilated. Then to make a success with the flock it was found that the poultry house should be made a living room for the flock, during the winter months at least. It was then that the glass front house sprang into prominence. Whole south sides of houses were made of glass. But these houses absorbed so much heat during the day and cooled off so rapidly in the evening that the health of the fowls soon became seriously undermined. With this style of house, too, the problem of proper ventilation never became satisfactorily solved. Popular opinion then went to the other extreme and we had poultry houses with canvas fronts, and now we have them with the front entirely opened. The difficulty with the canvas front was the lack of sunshine—for which the fowls so much crave during the cold winter months. The canvas front admitted fresh air in abundance, but obstructed the direct rays of the sun. The open-front house admitted both, of course, but these houses do not protect the flock from the severe and many changes of the weather enough to make the getting of eggs every month in the winter a certainty.

Primarily, all poultry houses should face the south or southeast, and the one door should invariably be on the east end. The ground upon which the house is built should be well drained and with a sandy or gravelly surface if possible. Near or in an orchard makes an ideal place.

The design of the house shown is pleasing architecturally and combines economy and convenience. Built as

A trench for the foundation is dug one foot wide and one foot deep. Coarse grout cement is filled in the trench and the foundation built six or eight inches above the surface is made of a greater proportion of cement. The earth dug out of the trenches is filled in under the floor. Coarse stone, gravel or cinders is used to fill in the floor within an inch of the top of the foundation. This should



Ground plan, showing interior arrangements of dropping board, nests, roost, feed hoppers, dust boxes, etc.

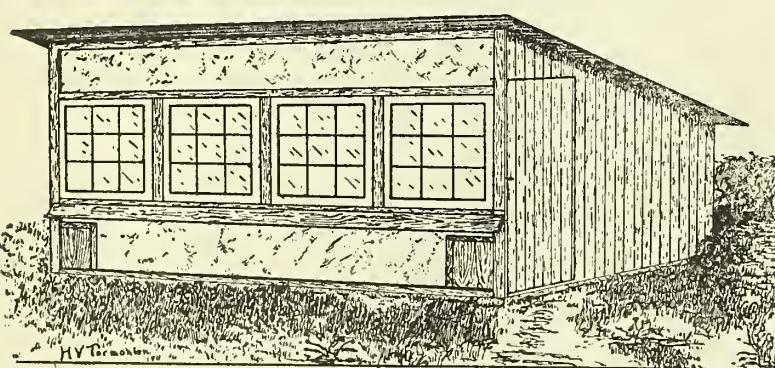
be tamped down very tight. A thin layer of coarse cement—an inch to an inch and a half in thickness is sufficient for poultry house flooring—is filled in on the cinders. Finish the floor out with an inch of richer concrete for a top dressing. This need not be blocked out or smooth as painstakingly as concrete sidewalks. It will be noted that the two-by-fours and siding nailed to them is dropped an inch or more below the surface of the floor made by imbedding a two-by-four in the cement above the foundation and removing it after the cement hardens. Dropping the siding thus below the surface of the floor prevents water from beating rains flowing in under the siding and upon the floor as it does quite frequently where the house is built upon a flat surface cement floor.

The house may be made from tongue and grooved siding or cheap rough lumber and covered with roofing paper. In either case the roof should be covered with cheap sheeting lumber and with a good grade of roofing paper or felt. Shingles or tin should not be used in any case. The sheeting should be laid on the roof across the short dimension of the roof as shown by the interior elevation to eliminate many rafters, and to make the roof fit tighter upon the framework.

Following is approximately what is required in the way of lumber for the building: 7 2x4s 12 feet long; 3 2x4s 8 feet long; 3 2x4s 4 feet long; 400 square feet of rough lumber for three sides and roof.

The house is ten by twelve feet—the roof twelve by fourteen feet, and the house seven feet high in front and four in the rear. Do not make the mistake of making a larger house. This house will accommodate twenty-five hens easily and if a larger flock is kept, several of these houses should be built about the orchard. Fowls will not do so well where they are kept in large houses or large flocks. It is more natural for six or ten fowls to roam about together. The house is divided into two parts or pens, thus making the caring of the fowls easier and giving each bird a better chance. The partition dividing the pens should be built up solid about two feet high, so the fowls cannot fight through the cracks. Above this may be wire netting.

A single roost or perch is made along the north wall well up under the roof—fifteen inches from the roof and the same distance from the rear wall. A shelf dropping-board thirty inches wide is built six or eight inches beneath the roost. This should be made of flooring or hard pine and painted with pitch to make it impregnable to moisture. With a rake or hoe the board may be cleaned in a moment's time. Three or four nests in each part are built directly beneath the dropping-board. The dust boxes are also built up off the floor about twelve inches, thus leaving the entire floor space for the straw litter for scratching. The floor should be covered with six or eight inches of straw at all times into which the small grains



This illustration shows the exterior view of Mr. Tormohlen's \$25.00 poultry house.

planned with cement floor and the combination canvas and glass front, a warm, dry and sanitary house is assured. These, together with an abundance of sunshine and fresh air, are the prime requisites of a good poultry house.

are thrown which furnishes the fowls exercise, so beneficial to their health.

A canvas curtain tacked upon a frame is hung in front of the roost to drop down and meet the front edge of the dropping-board. It is used only on very cold nights. With this curtain down the fowls are enclosed in a cozy little compartment with plenty of fresh air passing through the canvas all the time.

The windows—four in number—one may be 24x24 inches or 30x30 inches. They are placed midway between the top and bottom of the house. Above and below the windows is covered with canvas which may be tacked to the two-by-fours or on frames and hinged to the two-by-fours so they may be opened during the summer. The windows are made to take out so the house may be left as open as possible during the summer. Frames of one inch wire netting are desirable to protect the windows on the inside and to be used during the summer while the window frames are removed. With the two trap doors at either corner of the house no other opening should be made in the house except the large door in the east end. The north, east and west walls should be made wind-tight and the roof fitting down perfectly tight upon these three walls. This house then will be draft-proof.

It will be noticed that a board one foot wide projects over the lower canvas and the eave extends out at least twelve inches at the top, so that cold, beating rains may not soak the canvas and then freeze, retarding the ventilation. The wide eave not only protects the canvas front, but, as it extends all around the house, it also protects the walls and keeps the ground immediately around the house from becoming so thoroughly water-soaked during wet weather. Carbon-dioxide gas, the principal ingredient of the expired breath of an animal, is heavier than air and damp air, it is also known, sinks to the floor and thus the reason for the canvas below the window and near the floor. Warm air rises and the house becomes quite warm during the sunshiny days even in winter if there is not a way of ventilating the upper portion of the house, and so the reason for the canvas above. No system of trap-door ventilator or shafts has ever been found practical in poultry house ventilation. They either do not ventilate at all or cause drafts.

With the canvas frame down in front of the fowls at night the air must pass through two sets of canvas. If the roof fits down tight and there are no cracks admitting air about the walls of the house this combination of glass and canvas front will make a cheap, convenient, attractive and serviceable house as can be built and combs will not freeze until the temperature drops many degrees below zero. As a rule, not counting labor, this house can be built for about twenty-five dollars.

RAISING THE SMALL CHICKS TO MATURITY.

Valuable Suggestions on Caring for the Chicks from the Time They Are Hatched Until They Reach Maturity.
—Follow This Breeder's Method and Get More Profit from Your Birds This Season.

By C. C. LOOMIS.

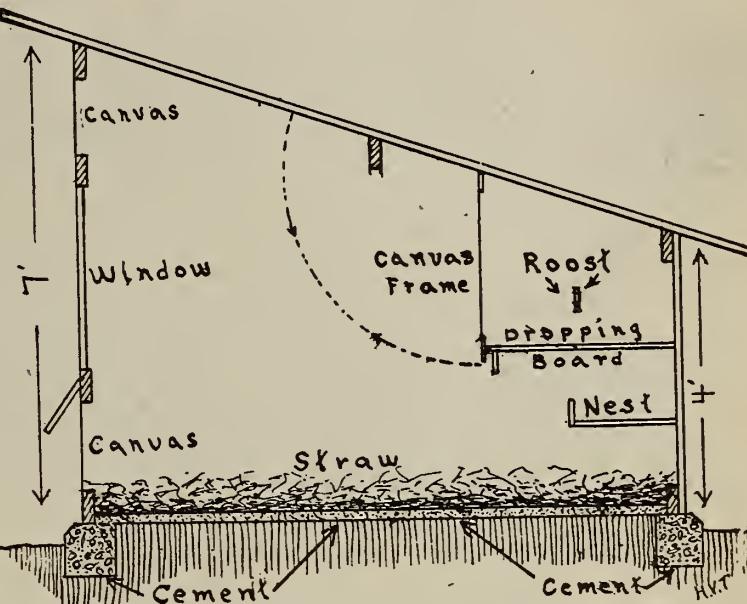


HERE is no doubt about the statement that if the mortality among young chicks could be averted and the per cent that dies be brought to maturity, the poultry industry would be one of the largest, if not the largest, in the country.

Thousands upon thousands die each year from improper attention to the youngsters after hatching, and thousands fail to hatch from inexperience in handling incubators. To begin with, all eggs should be tested before placing in an incubator or under hens. If this be done only good strong germ eggs would be used, and those showing defects would be rejected and sent to market for table use. Special attention should be given incubators to see that the thermometer registers just right and also note that you have the required moisture. Incubators should be started at 101 degrees, 102 second week, and if the hatch is good the thermometer will sometimes go as high as 105 degrees the third week. Those chicks which hatch on the night of the nineteenth day or early on the twentieth will be pretty apt to live as they were good, strong, 100 per cent fertile eggs. Those that hatch later range in vitality from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. The 100 per cent birds

thrive and mature to be standard weight. Those under that die beginning the third day, and sometimes string out for two or three months.

In order to produce the 100 per cent eggs, do not use too many females in your breeding pens. Some people think that as soon as a chick is hatched, all you have to do is to fill its little stomach full and see that it has a variety of feed, and it will mature in three or four months. This is their first mistake. Nature provides for the little fellow and he can do without food for from forty-eight to sixty hours without any discomfort. My birds are never fed



Side view, showing canvas over dropping boards, windows and concrete foundations.

until they are sixty hours old. The first food should consist of toasted bread mashed fine with a little boiled milk poured over it. This feed should be continued for at least two weeks to get proper results. After the fourth day you can give them bran. Under no circumstances should grit be given them until they are ten days old. To feed a baby chick a few days old grit is about as harmful as giving a baby peanuts. The chicks digestive organs are tender and by filling his little crop full of grit you start intestine troubles which sooner or later causes diarrhea, that dreaded disease which carried off thousands of chicks annually. To the drinking water of the young chick should be added one drop of carbolic acid, one drop tincture of iron to a pint for first day; two each the second, and so on until the sixth day, at which time they will have six drops each. This is a splendid tonic. The tincture of iron builds up their constitution and the carbolic acid destroys the germs.

The brooder should maintain an even temperature and should be kept clean and sanitary at all times, for filth is also an enemy of the industry. It is better to have your plant arranged so as to be able to brood your youngsters so they can have their feet on the earth, as this gives them a good foothold while scratching for their food and helps develop the birds and does away with leg weakness. Just as soon as possible chicks should be moved from brooders to colony houses and given range. This also helps mature them and makes them hardy, which enables them to withstand the strain they will be subjected to when placed in breeding pens.

As soon as sex can be determined the cockerels should be separated from the pullets. When pullets are nearing maturity they should be placed in the breeding pens in which they are to be confined during egg season so they can become accustomed to their winter quarters. It is very harmful to the pullets to continually be changing them around. Every time they are changed it stops them from laying for a few days.

Remember, the poultry industry is one of the largest in the world and the demand for high class breeding stock is increasing each year. Be prepared to reap your share of the harvest. To the beginner I have this to say: Start right with good healthy parent stock and give them good attention and you will be rewarded with not only a full egg basket, but you can dispose of your surplus stock at good prices which will place you in a good standing with yourself when the "rainy day" comes.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE PRESENT WYANDOTTE TYPE.

Any Breeder Can Improve the Type of His Birds if He Will Give More Attention to Shape in Mating the Breeding Pens.—Study the Type of Wyandottes as Called for by the Standard and Get this Fixed in Your Mind and You Will Produce Better Birds—Birds with Good Standard Type are the Ones that Win in the Show Room.

By J. GAYLORD BLAIR.



WHAT is more beautiful or touches the heart of a real fancier more than a Wyandotte in the show room or breeding pen that has good standard type? Did you ever stop to think that unless a bird has good standard type characteristic of its family, you haven't a very valuable bird? Shape or type makes the breed and color the variety. If you have a Wyandotte, say any of the different varieties, and this bird has splendid color, good eye, comb, leg, beak, etc., but is off in shape and corresponds more to an Orpington or Plymouth Rock, do you think you have a Wyandotte? You may know that this bird is a Wyandotte, because you bred it, but its type would not designate what it was to a person who knows Wyandotte type. Too much stress cannot be placed upon type or shape when mating up breeding pens. A Wyandotte to win in our best shows must have good type and must correspond to the standard as near as possible, for the first thing the judge takes into consideration in placing the awards is the type of the bird and how it corresponds to the type called for by the American Standard of Perfection.

We know of some breeders of Wyandottes who have bred them for years and it seems as though they have given little, if any attention to shape in mating and selecting their breeders. They have paid too much attention to color, head points, etc., and the result is, they have good color in their birds, splendid combs and eyes, but when it comes to type, you would not know they were Wyandottes.

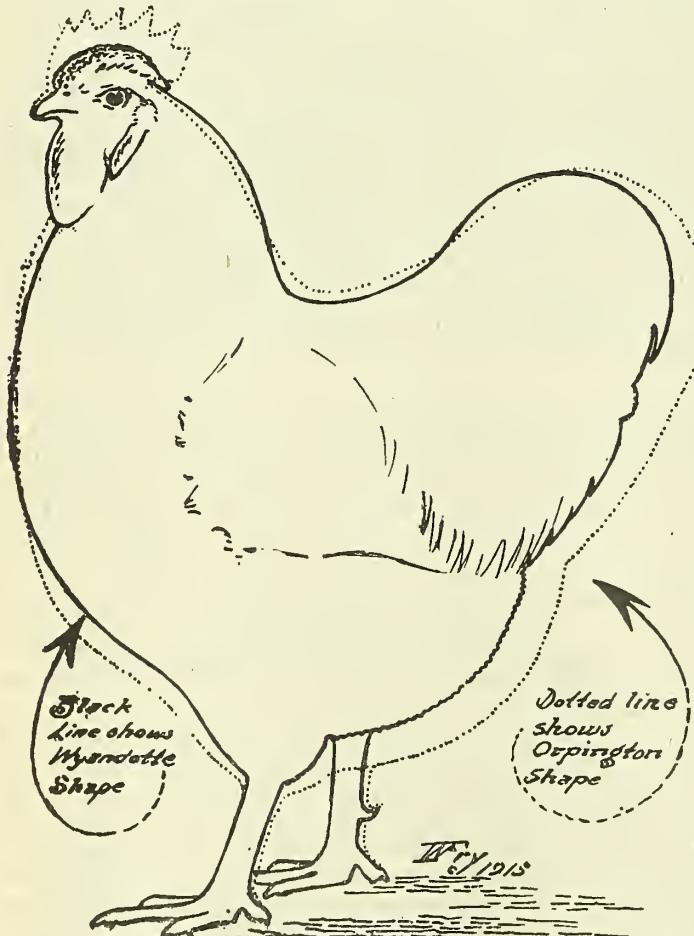


Fig. 1. This shows an ideal Wyandotte male. Avoid getting the Orpington type in your birds. The breeder who studies this type and heads his breeding pens with birds conforming as near as possible to this type will be sure to get results from his matings.

dottes. Had these breeders been paying as much attention to shape and mated their birds to produce Wyandotte type, they could have had a flock of splendid birds and could win in any show.

We want you to study Fig. 1, which shows ideal Wyandotte type, and any breeder of Wyandottes who will get this type fixed in his or her mind with a determination to produce birds as near this type as possible will eventually be the successful breeders, and win the blues at our best

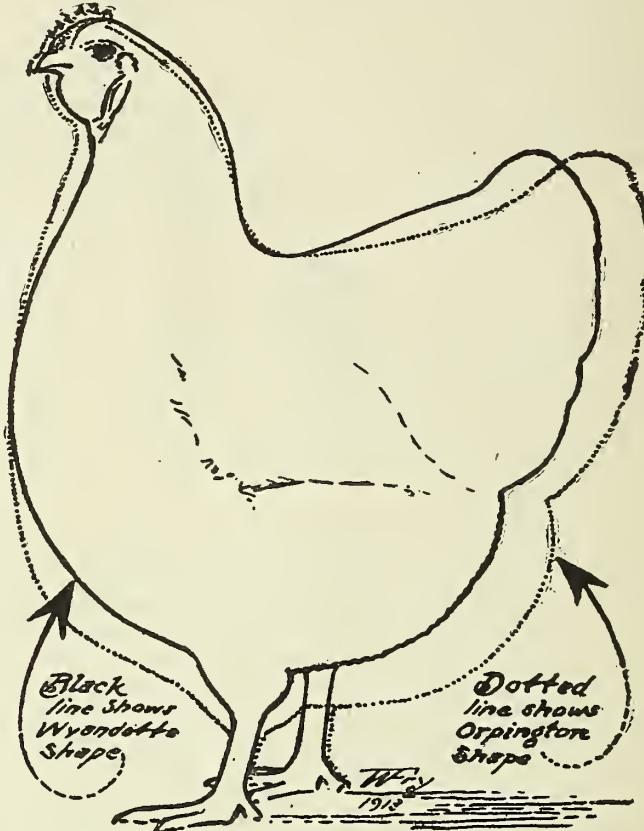


Fig. 2. This is the type you want in your Wyandotte females. Note the low blocky type and short neck and back. Don't get your birds too low on the ground, for you are getting close to the Orpington type if you do. You can readily see the different types of the two breeds by studying the illustration close.

shows. In mating up the breeding pens a breeder should not let color and other good points which a bird might possess, though deficient in type, influence him to use this particular bird as a breeder. Do not overlook type, for in my estimation it is the most important and essential point in mating the breeding pens.

You will note in Fig. 1 that the black line shows Wyandotte type and the dotted line Orpington shape. Even a new breeder can readily see the difference in the two breeds and get the true Wyandotte type placed in his mind and after this he will have little trouble in recognizing a good type of bird when he sees it.

The Wyandottes have a type different from any other breed and with a little study as to what constitutes good shape, you can readily see how birds that have good type easily win over other birds. It seems to us that any one who will study Figs. 1 and 2, illustrating a male and female as shown herewith, should easily learn what Wyandotte type is and realize that unless they mate birds in their breeding pens that conform closely to standard type they cannot possibly get real Wyandotte shape in the young stock.

At one of the poultry shows I judged recently, I happened to find a strong and large class of White Wyandottes. One of the exhibitors happened to be a breeder of national reputation who had been breeding White Wyandottes for years and winning at the largest and best shows all over the country. His birds had good shape, splendid color and good in all other points with the exception of too large combs on some of the male birds. It was easily recognized that after years of careful breeding this breeder had produced results by getting birds with good shape and other good points, with the exception of some of his birds having too large combs. In his first pen the females were all of the same type, showing the low blocky type characteristic in Wyandottes. The male bird was also a typical Wyandotte and, in fact, the entire pen was in a class by itself. Some of the other Wyandottes that were shown had splendid color and ideal combs and eyes but badly off in shape, having the long backs as found in Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Of course such birds could not win over birds with practically ideal type.

(Continued on page 132.)

PUTTING SHOTS AT THE KAISER.

By E. E. RICHARDS, President American Poultry Association.

WE ARE going to win this war. It is going to cost our treasury billions of dollars besides the lives of hundreds of thousands of our bright young manhood, but we shall win. To win this war the quickest, and with the least loss of lives we must provide the food, for as Napoleon said, "an army marches on its stomach." This means that an army must be well provisioned to reach its greatest efficiency. In the wartimes that are passed, an army could largely subsist upon the country through which it passed, but there is no living upon the country through which modern armies are passing. There is no living upon the Greek or Balkan States, nor on Salonica, so that as Lloyd George said some time ago, the food supply is one of this year's greatest necessities. The greater part of the food supply must come from the United States, not only for our 1,760,000 and more boys in the army and navy, but we shall have to feed our people at home, and must also supply the Allies who are fighting this world's greatest battles.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, the nation's Food Administrator, asks for more poultry, chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. Mr. Hoover pleads as follows:

"To the American Poultry Association and

Producers of Poultry and Eggs in the United States:

"We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our Allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increased production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and every farm. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?"

"HERBERT HOOVER."

What can you do to help in this world-wide meat emergency? Every farmer can raise more and better poultry and do it far more profitably by disposing of all surplus males, by keeping only the yearling hens, and the earliest and best matured pullets, thus keeping no dead-heads or "slackers" to consume what should go to the profitable producers. It is a crime to dispose of a laying hen or a pullet that is just about to lay. Keep the hen house neat and clean. Repair the roof, the windows, and stop any direct drafts that are possible by knotholes or cracks. Too much glass and not enough open front is bad. Write your State experiment station for needed information. Every State in the Union except Florida and Wyoming, maintain poultry departments which are pleased to aid the home folks with their poultry problems.

Poultry is profitable. No source of meat supply is as rapid or as cheap. Every pound of poultry produced will help in sending a pound of meat across to the boys that are fighting your battles. Every farm should have a carefully culled flock of not less than two hundred fowls. The larger the farm, the larger the flock, and such a flock should be maintained largely from economical reasons. Poultry will pick up ninety per cent of its living from scattered and wasted grains. They act as scavengers in



This illustration shows one of the large brooding houses and flock of layers on the Oak Grove Poultry Farm, San Antonio, Tex.

consuming a large part of what would otherwise be lost. Poultry will prove valuable in eating obnoxious bugs, grasshoppers, worms and insect pests, that would otherwise destroy food that is valuable. To the dweller in a village, town or city, a well kept flock of a dozen or twenty-five good laying hens will prove profitable. They can be kept from the lawn, garden, kitchen and table offal, all of which makes the choicest kind of poultry feed with but a small addition of grain.

During this next year every effort should be made to raise and consume every poultry of poultry flesh possible. It is one of the easiest and quickest ways of helping to increase food production, and that is what every red-blooded American must do to help his country during the period of the war. Every pound of meat produced will help put a bullet at the kaiser. Do your bit.

COOP THE MOTHER HEN.

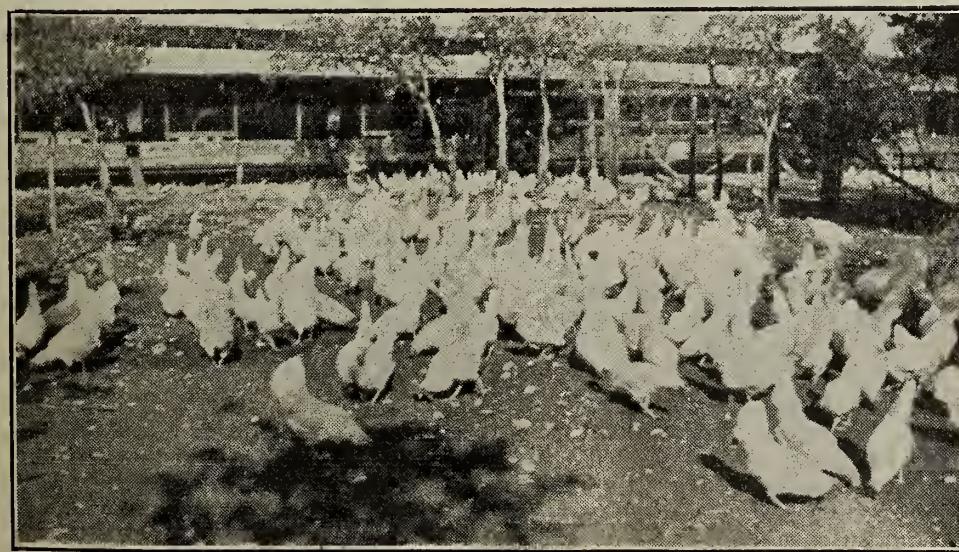
Loss of Chicks by Exposure Largely Prevented by Confining the Hen.

It is not good poultry management to allow the mother hen to range unrestricted with her chicks. With such freedom the hen frequently takes her brood through wet grass and, as a result, some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones which are likely to be left behind. The

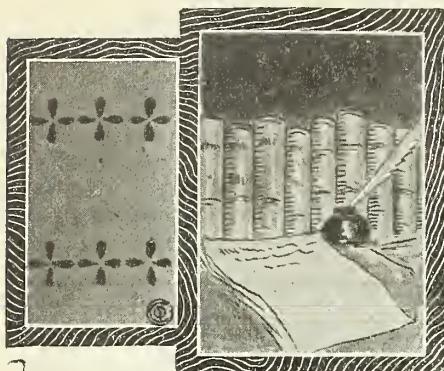
loss of young chicks which follows such a practice is large and mainly preventable, specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say. Furthermore, the food which a brood allowed to range with the hen obtains goes very largely to keep up the heat of the body and the chicks do not make as good growth as they otherwise would.

Chick losses of this nature can be largely prevented by shutting the hen in a coop. Any style of coop which is dry, ventilated and can be closed at night to protect the brood against cats, rats and other animals and which, while confining the hen, will allow the chicks to pass in and out freely after they are a few days old, will be satisfactory. The hen should be confined until the chicks are weaned, though a small yard may be attached to the coop, if desired, to allow the hen to exercise. The fence can be raised from the ground far enough to allow the chicks to go in

(Continued on page 135.)



A flock of Single Comb White Leghorns on the Oak Grove Poultry Farm, San Antonio, Texas.



Hens and Eggs Will Help Win the War.

IF EVERY farmer in the United States will keep one hundred hens on his farm during the coming year, and these hens will average one hundred eggs during the year, this will double the supply of poultry and eggs in the United States and increase the amount of available food over one million and a half tons. This will go a long ways towards helping to win the war. This number of hens can get their living during the spring, summer and fall from the waste grain on the farm and in addition will consume large quantities of weeds, weed seeds, bugs and destructive insects.

Uncle Sam is making this appeal to you through a page advertisement which we are running in this issue. He will gladly help you by furnishing information that will assist you in raising more poultry and eggs this year. If you are living on a farm, don't stop until you get a flock of one hundred layers, and if your farm is large enough and you have room for a larger flock, keep two hundred layers, because you cannot do a more patriotic duty than to help your country produce more foodstuff to help feed our own people as well as the Allies.

Will you take it upon yourself to see every farmer in your neighborhood and explain to him what he can do to produce more available food? Have him keep just as many layers as possible and hatch and raise all the chicks that he can this year. It would be a splendid idea if you could get all the farmers in your neighborhood together at a meeting in your schoolhouse or church and point out to them just what this will mean for our country to have them make a special effort to produce more poultry and eggs this year.

Don't only try to produce more poultry and eggs, but do it and at the same time raise all the hogs, sheep and cattle that you can. We are in this war to win it and we will win, and you can do your bit by helping to increase the foodstuff by keeping a flock of one hundred hens on your farm in 1918.

Interesting Facts Established at All-Northwest Contest.

THE two highest Rhode Island Red hens at the All-Northwest made records as follows: 232, 207. The value of the eggs was \$7.50 and \$6.89 per bird. At this same contest the average bird consumed 79 pounds of feed at a cost for feed and litter of \$2.16. It was established at this contest that a poultryman who has a flock average of 120 eggs per year can make his flock return over feed costs \$1.80 per bird, but as he increases his egg yield

EDITORIAL + + + CORRESPONDENCE

over 120 eggs per bird per year he makes his returns over feed approach the five-dollar mark. The average Rhode Island Red consumed 84½ pounds of feed at a cost of \$2.30, including cost of litter; laid 111.46 eggs, and shows an actual profit of \$1.33 per bird.—Rhode Island Red Journal.

The above records and facts should prove interesting to all our readers. It is plain to be seen that a flock of layers well fed and cared for will produce a good profit to anyone, and we urge every reader of the Hen to study these facts and records made at this egg-laying contest and resolve to keep more layers and make a greater profit during the coming year. We would like to have the experience of some of our readers as to what their flocks have produced for them during the past year, the cost of feed per hen as well as the number of eggs laid. If your hens have produced a good profit for you, tell us about it. Your experience may help some other reader of the Hen.

Get the Boys and Girls Interested in Poultry.

PARENTS should encourage their children in poultry raising by giving them a trio or pen of purebred birds. This will start them in a profitable and paying business and keep their time employed after school hours, and at the same time they will be able to realize a profit from them which will encourage them to look after their birds and give them the best possible attention. It will cost but very little to start them and we urge every father and mother to help them by giving them a trio or pen of purebred birds of their favorite variety.

I shall never forget the first pen of purebred birds I ever owned, and I believe that they were about the happiest days I ever spent. I could hardly wait to get out of bed every morning to feed the birds. I would spend all of my spare time with the birds and no doubt this prevented me from getting into mischief many times.

My case of chicken fever was contracted when my mother subscribed for a poultry paper for me while I was at school. When the first copy came I was not satisfied until I had a pen of purebred Buff Plymouth Rocks. If any father or mother can make their child as happy as I was made with that poultry journal and pen of chickens, I want to insist upon you now not to deprive your child of this happiness. It is not only a duty you owe your child, but a duty you owe your country at this time, because your child, from his pen of birds, can produce enough foodstuff to feed some soldier in France.

Will Eggs Reach \$1.00 This Winter?

TO DAY, here in Louisville, the retail price of strictly fresh eggs is 70 cents per dozen, while the wholesale price is 66 cents. We believe that before many days the retail price of eggs will reach the dollar mark if this extreme cold weather lasts. The supply of cold storage eggs is scarce here and strictly fresh laid eggs are in great demand.

The poultry raiser who can persuade his hens to lay now when eggs are so high will certainly reap a rich harvest and it is up to him to use every effort to get eggs from his hens when they are the highest. Proper care, feed and housing will turn the trick.

I can remember when I was a small boy living on the farm, eggs used to sell as low as eight and ten cents per dozen and if we could get fifteen cents per dozen it was considered an extremely good price. But think of eggs selling at 70 cents per dozen now, with prospects of them going higher. This is certainly an incentive for every poultry raiser to make an effort to get winter eggs and keep more layers. Don't sell off your surplus birds even if feed does seem high. If your hens will lay more now, more profit can be made from them with feed at the present price than at any time in the past.

The farm flock should have the best of attention by giving them a warm, comfortable house and proper food. This will help the farm flock produce winter eggs for you. The farmer who has a large flock of good layers and produces his own feed can realize a handsome profit from his birds. Every farmer should keep one hundred hens or more during the coming year.

One hundred hens should lay at least eight dozen eggs each in the year. These eggs should sell for at least 40 cents per dozen on the average for the year. Where a farmer produces his own feed you can readily see what a nice profit can be made from a farm flock.

Help Hoover and keep more hens.

Selecting the Breeders.

THE hen that lays is the hen that pays," is a motto that every poultry raiser should inscribe over the door of his henhouse where he will have to see it every time he enters. In these days of conservation along every line, no female should be tolerated in the breeding pen who has not demonstrated her ability to produce enough eggs to make her a profitable investment from a strictly commercial standpoint. If she measures high, according to the Standard of Perfection, so much the better. But regardless of how fine her feathers and her breed type may be, if she cannot make good at the egg basket she should have no place in the breeding pen. The next few months

furnish the best time in the year to select the best layers, especially for those who are not yet using the trapnest. As a general rule the best layers are the winter layers. If the poultryman will take a little time daily to observe, and in some way mark, the hens that are producing the winter eggs, he will not only have selected those that are producing highest records in the flock for yearly production, but he will also have selected those that are strongest in constitutional vigor—another vital requirement for the breeding pen.—Useful Poultry Culture.

Poultry raisers must pay more attention to egg records and especially at this particular time, because feed is too high to waste on birds that lay only a few eggs during the year, and at a time when eggs are lowest, and then loaf during the fall and winter months when eggs are the highest. You should study carefully your egg records and do not place any birds in your breeding pens that do not have a record that proves to you that they are winter layers and capable of producing at least 200 eggs during the year. If you have only a few hens that have proven to you to be good layers, mate them to a male bird that is from a good laying strain and start the foundation for a flock of birds that will lay, and build up a successful business.

I believe that the time is not far off when people who are in the market for birds will demand egg records rather than show records. The two can easily be combined, and we must work to this end. A hen that can go into a large show where the competition is strong and win the blue, and then show a record of 200 eggs or better in twelve months is a valuable specimen, because she can win, lay and pay.

You will be mating up your breeding pens this month and your success depends on the kind of birds you use in your matings to produce your layers and winners for next season. Any hen that cannot do her part to fill the egg basket should not be used in your matings.

If your subscription has expired, send in your renewal at once. See the money saving clubbing offers in this issue.

We Want Agents and Boosters for The Industrious Hen Everywhere.

WE WANT The Industrious Hen to be read by as many poultry raisers and farmers during 1918 as possible, because we believe it will help them in their poultry work and assist them in producing more poultry and eggs. We want more agents and boosters for the old Hen. If you are a subscriber and reader of the Hen each month and you find helping suggestions, won't you please tell your neighbors about the old Hen and get them to subscribe?

We would like to have one good agent in every neighborhood and if you will act as our representative we will either pay you cash for your trouble or give you valuable premiums, either merchandise, purebred stock or eggs.

We are sure your neighbors would like to read the Hen during the coming year and if you will show them a copy they will gladly give you their subscriptions. Will you act as our

We Want More Subscribers for The Industrious Hen

WILL YOU HELP US GET THEM?

WE BELIEVE that The Industrious Hen can do a great work at this time in helping people produce more poultry and eggs, and if she can do this, she will do her part to help win this war. We want every person who keeps poultry to be a regular reader of The Industrious Hen, and our readers and old subscribers can help us to reach people who are not now reading or subscribing to the Hen.

Won't you help us reach that neighbor of yours who is not reading the Hen? It will be a patriotic duty, because we can help that neighbor raise more poultry, which will mean more foodstuffs and help save pork and beef.

Show your neighbors this copy and ask them to subscribe. The subscription price of The Industrious Hen is 50 cents per year or three years for \$1.00. We will send it to three different addresses for one year for \$1.00. Or, if you will send us one new subscriber we will send your paper to you free; or get your neighbor to give you 25 cents for his subscription and we will let you have your subscription for 25 cents also.

Whatever you do, please get as many of your neighbors to reading The Industrious Hen as possible. By co-operation we can all be able to do our bit.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Republic Building

Louisville, Kentucky

agent and booster in your neighborhood? Help us get more subscribers among your neighbors. You will not only be helping yourself and The Industrious Hen, but you will be helping Uncle Sam win this war by increasing the supply of poultry and eggs. Will you do your part?

Start your classified advertisement in our February issue and let the old Hen scratch for you.

Lake Forest Reds.

At the big Chattanooga show, 1917, W. H. Farrar won as follows on his Single Comb Rhode Island Reds: Old

pen, first, second, third, fourth and fifth; young pen, first, second, third, fourth and fifth; hens, first, second, third, fourth and fifth; pullets, first, second, third, fourth and fifth; cockerels, first, third and fifth. Also grand champion cock, hen and old pen.

Be sure to look up Mr. Farrar's advertisement in this issue and write him for prices on stock and eggs. We can recommend Mr. Farrar and his breeds to any of our readers who are looking for good stock, also recommend prices. His address is Chattanooga, Tenn.

If you don't advertise in the Hen you will lose a lot of good business. She can place you in direct touch with the buyers.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Exhibition and utility qualities. My birds have won as follows this season: 1st hen, 1st pullet and 1st pen at the Jefferson County Fair; 2nd old pen, 3rd young pen and 5th pullet at the Kentucky State Fair; 1st pen and 3rd pullet at Louisville Show. They lay when eggs are high. Address

W. A. RAMSEY,

R. R. No. II

Buechel, Ky.

Frank's White Rocks

Egg Contest Winners, Winter Layers. Write for interesting Folder, it's free.

CHAS. FRANK

Box 486-I

MEMPHIS, TENN.

TRUEBLOOD'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

Won sixty-one prizes in 1916 at New Iberia, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, besides specials, Cups, Champion, Grand Champion and Special Diplomas. Four shows and three judges. You want a winner? Let me quote you my reasonable prices.

S. L. TRUEBLOOD,

Baton Rouge, La.



Under this heading we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

President Richards Should be Re-elected.

We notice that President E. E. Richards, of the American Poultry Association, has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election subject to the will of the voters. President Richards is certainly doing excellent constructive work in connection with the government in promoting the interest in standard-bred poultry. He has been in actual touch with the duties of the office long enough to be thoroughly familiar with the workings of the association, and has outlined a campaign that must be carried through to a successful termination if the association is to profit from what has been thus far promoted. At this particular time, in view of the importance of the work outlined, he should have no opposition.—Inland Poultry Journal.

We agree with Editor Hallett, of the Inland Poultry Journal, and we hope that President Richards will have no opposition in the coming American Poultry Association election. He has made one of the best presidents that the association has ever had and the work he has done and is doing today will place the poultry industry in this country on a higher plane and will help us win the war. Through President Richards and the American Poultry Association, the poultry industry will receive greater publicity during the coming year than any year in the past, which will be the means of getting more people to breeding poultry in their back yards as well as increasing the farm flocks all over the United States.

Let every member of the American Poultry Association cast his vote for President E. E. Richards so that he may carry out the great work he has already started and carry it through to a successful end.

Honest-to-Goodness Patriotism.

To hear some poultrymen talk, one would think this world war is a business opportunity instead of a world calamity. If these poultrymen each had a boy in the trenches this kind of near-treasonable talk would soon cease.

"There is nothing like having two boys with Pershing, to make a fellow work early and late to produce every possible pound of poultry and eggs, regardless of prices," is the way one gray-haired poultryman recently sized up the situation. "If all the food I can produce in one year would shorten the war by so much as a single minute, I would feel amply repaid, even though I did not make a cent on the year's business," he added.

Right he is! When millions of our best men are willing to leave their businesses, their families and even make the supreme sacrifice if necessary, the men who are permitted to serve their country at home are un-

worthy to be called American if they fail to do their level best, whether the government guarantees them a profit or not.—Useful Poultry Culture.

Let the Farmer Do His Bit.

The farmer has a distinct advantage over the back-lotter. His larger space, his first cost food prices, and the large percentage of waste food that can be conserved by the flock about the barn and the farm, put the farmer decidedly in the winning class in poultry keeping. This is no truer today than it always has been whatever the conditions. But the farmer who shortens up his flock of laying stock at this open door of winter is making a massive blunder.—Poultry Item.

The farmers of this country must produce more poultry and eggs just the same as more hogs, sheep and cattle in order to help win this war. Every farmer should increase his farm flock and lay plans now to raise more birds during the coming season because the high price of feed cuts very little ice with the farmer, as he produces all of his feed, which gives him a great advantage over the breeder who has to buy all of the feed for his birds at the present high cost.

We want to see the farmers of this country raise more poultry meat and produce more eggs during the coming year. Start now and prepare for this by increasing your house capacity and by purchasing incubators and brooders and keep the hens laying. This will be one way of taking a shot at the Kaiser.

If your subscription has expired, send in your renewal at once. See the money saving clubbing offers in this issue.

Fried Eggs Depicted in Colors.

Instead of poulters lamenting the fact that eggs were not more appreciated as a food and more popular as such, we have suggested a number of times that it would be in keeping with the aims, the high ideals of the American Poultry Association, to use advertising space in the leading women's magazines in an educational campaign in telling the public of the good as well as cheap qualities of the egg. The Citrus Fruit Growers Association and other similar organizations have added greatly to profits of their members by this method of keeping their product before the public.

In the December number of the Woman's Home Companion we were delighted to see a full page ad in colors, advertising "Wesson Oil" the center of which was taken up with a skillet with two fried eggs in colors quite true to life. We want to say "Hurrah for Wesson Oil!" for the subtle suggestion thus invitingly made is the most lasting, and our one regret is that the A. P. A. has not entered the campaign. The poulters battles are hard enough to fight single-handed. How much better it would be to do it by the co-operative method.—Leghorn World.

Have you ordered your twelve apple trees yet? Don't delay, but send in your order now. See offer in this issue. We will supply them to both old and new subscribers.

"DIXIEDOTTE STRAIN" WYANDOTTES

H I L E
Do you want WINNERS and LAYERS. If so write us. Dixiedottes are better than ever on their new 1000 acre farm. We also breed as good Hereford cattle, Duroc hogs and Airedale Terrier dogs. Write us your wants.

AXSONIA STOCK FARM
Carrington Jones in Charge
Route No. 1, Capleville, Tenn.

Foster's Single Comb White Leghorns

Are now shelling out eggs and are ready to supply you with hatching eggs and baby chix. Eggs from pens headed by Memphis and Chattanooga blue ribbon winners only \$5.00 per 15. Eggs from utility matings \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 50 or \$7.50 per hundred. Day-old chix twice these prices. Order early and be sure of getting yours. Our motto—"Large white eggs and more of them."

P. M. FOSTER, Prop. **SOUTHERN WHITE LEGHORN FARM** Box 287, Athens, Tenn.

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS!

Feed "OCULUM," the Scientific Egg Producer, and your hens will shell 'em out.

LEADERS PRAISE IT

"OCULUM" doubled my egg yield in 23 days—C. E. Cornell, Tacoma, Wash.

"I fed "OCULUM" to 48 Leghorns 24 days; eggs jumped from 8 to 24 a day."—H. C. Miller, A. P. A. Judge, Akron, O.

"You surely should have a large sale for "OCULUM" when its qualities become known."—A. C. Hawkins.

"I would not think of doing without **Bottles 50c & \$1; Pts. \$2.**

Sample (240 feeds) 10c.

Booklet FREE.

"OCULUM,"

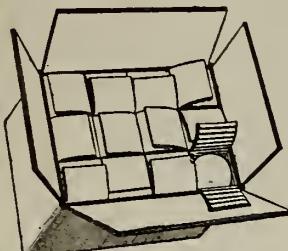
Box N

Ask this journal about us.

Money Back Guarantee.
"OCULUM" Routs Disease.

SALEM, VA.

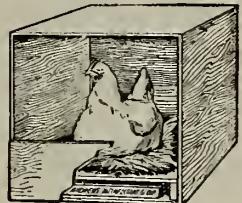
Use These Appliances and Get the Big Profits



New Andrews Egg Carrier
The safest and most economical egg carrier on the market. Can be used over and over again. Try one and you'll always use them.



Koop de Luxe
For show birds. No crumpled feathers—no damaged combs.



Andrews Mite-Proof Nest
Sure death to mites and lice. False bottom holds pan of Andrews Disinfectant and Dip.

Getting maximum profits from poultry is largely a matter of using up-to-date appliances and keeping your fowls happy. I've proved that to my own satisfaction and also to the satisfaction of wise poultrymen everywhere. No odds whether you are a poultry fancier or a commercial poultryman, this rule holds good.

Look at the poultry appliances shown here. Every one of them will help send your profits shooting toward the top-mark. If any one of them doesn't do the job better than any other you've ever tried, shoot it back and I'll refund your money. That's the way I like to be done by and therefore I always do the same by my brother poultrymen.

I've a book on poultry that is worth dollars in your pocket because it hands out such valuable information. Send for it. Ask for my "Poultryman's Text Book." It's sent free.

Buy Direct From Me—Save Money

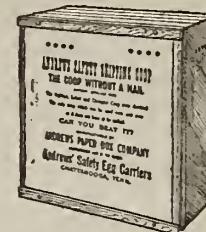


Send me your order. Freight prepaid on shipments of 100 pounds in weight or \$10.00 in value.

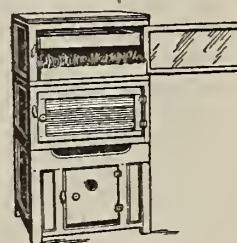


THE O. B. ANDREWS COMPANY, Box IH, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"The World's Largest Poultry Specialty Manufacturers." All of our articles for sale by dealers throughout the country.



Efficiency Koop
No hammer—no nails. Saves money in first cost, express cost and can be used over and over again.



Oat Sprouter
Outer walls of wood lined with asbestos and galvanized tin.



Egg Trays
Can be stacked as shown.
Price, 50¢ each.

The Food Administration and Feed Prices.

The Food Control Administration has been a distinct failure so far as the poultry business is concerned. Poultry feeds are no cheaper than before the commission took over its functions, and with the commission admitting that they are powerless to reduce retail prices I do not see where the poultrymen are any better off than before. The best advice I can give in such a situation is to raise all the food you possibly can and I find farmers all over planting every acre of ground they can possibly care for. The farmer who has land and farming equipment is the really only independent party in the present food crisis as what he raises is his own and costs him only a small part of the prices asked today for the same commodities. The present situation is not without its blessings as it will force many to take up food raising who never before tried it and after war conditions cease they will still keep on with the practice to their profit.—Poultry Item.

Start your classified advertisement in our February issue and let the old Hen scratch for you.

Poultry Expert Tells Secret of Big Profits.

Mr. Champ Andrews, president of the O. B. Andrews Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., has handed out some profitable

pointers for poultrymen. Mr. Andrews is a poultry expert of national repute and has undoubtedly done more toward putting the poultry business on a profitable basis than any other man in the country.

Here is the digest of Mr. Andrews' advice. Getting maximum profits from poultry is largely a matter of using the right appliances. Poultry to thrive and produce must be contented. They should have every possible convenience. For instance, a hen will lay better and oftener when her nest is free from parasites. For this purpose Mr. Andrews has invented a mite and lice-proof nest. Also mite and lice-proof roosts and brood nests.

Mr. Andrews is also the inventor and perfecter of such poultry appliances as the Efficiency shipping coop, Efficiency baby chick carriers, egg trays, oat sprouters, etc. Every one the ultimate in design and construction. Mr. Andrews is also the inventor of the famous new Andrews egg carrier, the safest and most efficient and economical egg carrier in the world.

Mr. Andrews will be glad to give poultrymen free advice on their poultry problems if they will write his office in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Our clubbing offers will save you money on your favorite magazines. Send in your clubs now.



SAVE THE CHICKS
By using the National Gape Cure and White Diarrhea Cure. Full instructions on each box. If you can not get it at your dealers, order direct and send us your dealer's name. Price only 25¢ each, postpaid. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Agents wanted. DR. J. M. HARDIN, Gen'l Mgr. NATIONAL GAPE CURE CO. Brandenburg, Ky.



Winning at Ohio State Fair, two first, one third with four entries. Stock and eggs at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write

C. W. HUNTER, Route No. 6, Mt. Vernon, O.

Buff Orpingtons—S. C. R. I. Reds—Barred Rocks

My birds won this fall at Kentucky State Fair and at Knoxville, Tenn., in close competition, and have begun their egg-laying campaign. Cockerels of either variety fit for the show room or for breeding purposes are for sale at \$3.00 and \$5.00. Show birds are a matter of correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. M. HARBISON,

Box A

Danville, Ky.



SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS



By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

HOW about your New Year resolutions? Have you kept them, or have you already forgotten them? Better not make any if you are going to break them.

The new year ushers in a year of great concern and possibilities for the people of America and no one dare say what will have taken place in this fair land ere another new year dawns upon us. The darkest hour that ever faced the American people now lies out before us, according to my opinion, and there is but one thing for us to do, and that is throw our all into the great war and win it. We are fighting for our very existence and we must not fail to show Germany and her allies what it means to set out to conquer the world. Our allies are sorely pressed on every side. They need our help in every form that we can render it and they need it much more now that Russia has fallen from our side. America can and must stop the German victories. She holds the balance of power on her strong arm and God being our helper we are going to whip Germany and whip her so completely that she will not again care to start such an awful human slaughter as she did nearly four years ago. We cannot afford to see Germany rule all Europe as she would do if she were to whip England and France and our other allies. If such were to take place America would not be safe for a single moment and we know full well that with such a power Germany would not rest until we too were under her heel. America will fight for fifty years before she will come under German rule and then the fight would only be begun. We may as well prepare for many sacrifices for we are going to have to make them in order to win our victory. Sacrifices yet unthought of perhaps, yet probably nothing to compare with those already undergone by "Noble France" and our other allies. Germany is by no means whipped. Far from this. In our own personal opinion she is better prepared in many ways to wage war successfully today than when she began this war nearly four years ago. So let's make up our minds to accept the worst that may come, ever pushing onward toward that final victory that surely awaits America and her faithful allies. May God help us in this great hour!

There are many young chicks coming forth into the world this month, and they are going to need especial care during these cold days if they are to live and grow into strong healthy birds. We must provide plenty of exercise as well as feed. Beware of dampness in the brood coops or brooders. Do not feed wet mash too freely and feed only what feed they will eat up clean and quickly. Let them out on sunny afternoons and it will surprise you to see how quickly they will

learn to go back inside the brooders to warm up. Chicks can stand lots of cold and grow into strong birds if they only have a place to go and warm up occasionally.

Gather the eggs intended for hatching purposes often these cold days or they will become chilled and you will find they will not produce chicks. This should be done at least twice per day and oftener if practicable. There will be money in early chicks this spring and if you are in position to do so, you should get off at least one or two hundred for early broilers and also for early layers and show birds. Our meat supply is going to be put to a test during the next year or two and the poultrymen of the country can render an invaluable service to their country by raising more and better poultry during 1918 than ever before, and the people should eat more poultry products at home and help to conserve the meat supply for the fighting men who will need this more than we. Get the setting hens and incubators going this month and next and you will be doing a great service to your country.

The Southeast is now in the grip of one of the coldest, if not the coldest snaps that ever visited this country. Snow, a somewhat rare thing in the South, has had the ground covered for over a week and the temperature has been as low as 10 above zero, a very rare temperature indeed for this section. Things are warming up today, however, and the snow will soon be gone and we will be glad of it.

The Charlotte, N. C., show, held December 10-14, 1917, was as usual a great success, we learn. We had hoped to be able to attend, however, business activities kept up away and

we missed our usual good time, which we always have at this show. There were around 800 birds on exhibition, and the quality was great. Rhode Island Reds led in numbers with White Orpingtons a close second. The judging was done by Henry C. Dippe, of Indianapolis, Ind., a man who knows a bird when he sees it. As usual, the weather was very rough and held down the attendance some, yet the show was a success and we learn that the association is already planning for a greater show next year. Success to them!

Give the laying hens plenty of whole corn for the evening feed these cold days. See that every hen has a full crop when she goes to roost and also see that she has to scratch for every grain of it. Plenty of exercise goes a long way toward producing eggs. Of course this can be overdone and we do not mean to make a hen expend as much energy finding one kernel of grain as there is in two. This would

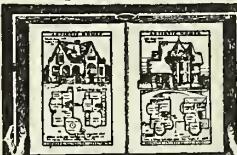
Artistic Homes

—a 1000-page plan book, \$1—

Over 2000 house-plans and designs

A thick, well printed heavy-set book.

NEW EDITION



Sent post-paid for one dollar

Library Ed. board back in red and gold

Bungalow Book, 25c Portab. house folder, 2c. SEND NOW

—let ONE-DOLLAR-BILL bring ARTISTIC HOMES to you — "there's no place like home"

All home-builders need 1000-page book for style and guide, especially if cheap mill-plans are contemplated.

HERBERT C. CHIVERS
124 N. 7th ST. ARCHITECT SAINT LOUIS.

MAGIC EGG TESTER

Tis sent by us anywhere in Kentucky, Parcel Post Insured. C. O. D. \$2.00. You make a mistake if you fail to use this scientific device on every egg before incubation. 10th year on the market. **E**mmense help to beginners in poultry raising. Circular on request.

HALLER'S PET SHOP
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 15 cts. each.

For Sale Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks

PINEY HILL POULTRY YARDS, Jno. G. Fletcher, Prop., Member A. P. A.
NORTH CHATTANOOGA.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 20 cents. each.

TENNESSEE



MAPLESDIDE Barred Plymouth Rocks

"Bred-to-Lay" WERE NEVER SLACKERS, BECAUSE

80% of all Hens on Hand Jan. 1, 1917, averaged 201 Eggs Each

About 2000 breeders for sale, including pedigreed stock from high record hens. Circular of facts free.

O. F. MITTENDORFF, Box M Lincoln, Ill.

WHITE ROCK EGGS

That will hatch and produce winners. Our birds won the past season at Tri-State Fair, Memphis, 1917, won 1-2 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-3 cockerel, 1-4 pullet, 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Grand Champion Cockerel of show. \$50.00 sweepstakes over all varieties. \$25.00 Southern sweepstakes. Ex-President's Silver Cup best pen.

At Arkansas State Fair, Ft. Smith, 1917, 1-3 cock, 1-2 cockerel, 2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 1 old pen and 1 young pen. Silver Cup Champion pen. Cup, best pen American class.

You need blood for this trap-nested, laying and winning strain. Write us

COUNTY AVENUE POULTRY FARM,

Mrs. Ira Johnson, Prop.

Arkansas

of course not pay. Plenty of feed and plenty of exercise must go together for best results. And do not forget the green feed end of it.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. D. Lincoln Orr has decided to cease his writing for the Reliable Poultry Journal. His "Eastern Notes and Comments" were always interesting to us and we shall miss them. We trust that he will soon be back on the job again.

We are very busy at this writing and if we are not doing service for Uncle Sam during the coming months we will try and give more time to these notes than we have been able to do this month.

For 80 cents we will send The Industrious Hen one year and twelve grafted apple trees. This offer is made to both old and new subscribers. See offer in this issue. Trees are fully guaranteed.

THIS IS THE WAY THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN SCRATCHES FOR HER ADVERTISERS.

Athens, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1917.—The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky.—Gentlemen: Have decided to take two and one-half inches for January and below you will find copy. Enclosed find check to cover for December space. Will say that I am very much pleased with my results from your journal as I have now booked orders for all the eggs and chix I can furnish to March 15. Yours very truly.—P. M. Foster.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1917.—The Industrious Hen, Louisville, Ky.—Gentlemen: Enclosed please find check for last month's advertising in your paper. I had several inquiries and one \$10 order from the first month's ad, which speaks well for the pulling quality of your paper. Please increase my ad to two inches and use the cut I am sending you. Very truly yours.—Charles Frank.

IF YOU DON'T ADVERTISE IN THE HEN THIS SEASON YOU WILL LOSE LOTS OF GOOD BUSINESS. GET YOUR COPY IN NOW FOR FEBRUARY.

"Oculum" Satisfies.

National leaders like Hawkins, Fishel, Latham, Dustin, Bradley Bros., and others have found "Oculum" satisfactory. Poultry journals and newspapers like the Baltimore Sun, Atlanta Constitution, Pittsburgh Dispatch, praise its merit. Here is what Jesse Reed, Goldendale, Wash., wrote the company on December 3: "Have used 'Oculum' over a year and am well pleased with results. I sent you \$10 for a gallon, but it has not arrived and I have been without 'Oculum' for over a month; a very serious thing at this time of year. Ship another gallon and I will pay for the extra gallon." Send the "Oculum" company ten cents and get a trial. You'll find them O. K.

Buckeye Display Week.

The week beginning February 11 will be celebrated by all the dealers handling the Buckeye incubator and the Standard colony brooder as Buckeye display week. Chicks will be hatched out that week in their stores to show the certainty of Buckeye operation, and the Standard colony brooder will be on display. The dealers are planning with the company to make this the most attractive presentation of the ease with which poultry can be raised, as well as the advantages of a standard equipment. They extend invitations to all interested—poultrymen as well as others—to visit this display.



Hatch Them All!

This year you've got to hatch a good chick from every hatchable egg and raise them all.

The country needs them. You need them. The meat supply is low and getting lower. Feed is high and every ounce of it must count.

The Buckeye Incubator and Standard Colony Brooder positively insure successful chick raising. They're guaranteed to do it. No guesswork about it.

Given good eggs a Buckeye will produce the full hatch of strong chicks the first time and every time.

Under a Standard Colony Brooder the whole hatch can be matured to a marketable size quickly.

BUCKEYE THE PERFECT INCUBATOR

Built up to a standard—not down to a price. Up to a standard of exact performance and certain results—a standard that makes practical the sweeping

Buckeye Guaranty

The Buckeye is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other incubator; to operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing; to require no artificial moisture and no attention to the regulator from the time the hatch is started until it is finished. Any Buckeye that fails to meet this guaranty will be taken back any time within 40 days.

Over half a million Buckeyes in use are giving universal satisfaction, insuring success to the beginner and enlarging the profit of the big operators.

You don't speculate with a Buckeye. It's business from the first hatch.

STANDARD Colony Brooder

A revolution in chick-raising. Stops brooder losses. Makes three chicks grow where one grew before. Burns hard or soft coal. Self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe, sanitary, certain of results. Raises all the chicks. Broods 100 to 1000. We guarantee it and let you write

Your Own Guaranty

Write down all you think a brooder should do for you. We'll sign it. And if the Standard does not fulfill your guaranty we'll send your money back. Over 30,000 breeders, big and little, use the Standard and not one failure is recorded.

Buckeye Incubators and Standard Colony Brooders are endorsed by all Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Sold by over 6000 dealers who are glad to show the machine in operation. Our catalog gives proof of Buckeye success in the most wonderful testimonials you ever read.

Write for it.

**The Buckeye Incubator Company
56 Euclid Ave. Springfield, Ohio**

Pacific Coast Branch: Box 56 Oakland, Calif.

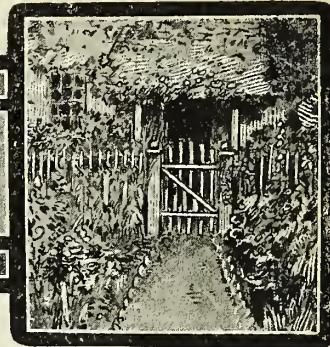


Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



FARM AND GARDEN

Under this department we aim to give our readers the best possible news matter pertaining to the farm, garden and other agricultural interests in a condensed form each month. Poultry raisers are usually engaged in other forms of agriculture and we hope they will profit from this department each month. We will be glad to have our readers and subscribers give their experiences here each month.



PRESERVE YOUR BREEDING STOCK.

Owing to the prices being paid for grain and foodstuffs, and the great demand for meat animals, at the highest prices ever known, there is a strong sentiment among our farmers to sell off their live stock and by so doing release for the market the greater part of grain and foodstuffs produced on the farm.

This at a glance appears to be good business, because of the large cash returns, but upon due consideration of the condition as they will exist after the war, we believe it a poor policy to pursue.

After the war, which must end in a few years, there will be released for the market large quantities of grain and foodstuffs which are now unavailable because of lack of the shipping facilities.

Prices for these commodities will drop and we fear drop very materially. In this case we will find ourselves under the increased production methods, with large quantities of grain and foodstuffs for which there will be no market at remunerative prices; also insufficient live stock to utilize it. On the other hand, after the war, the demand for live stock will be even greater than it is now, because, at the present rate of increase, there will be a famine of meat animals such as cattle, sheep and hogs in Europe, as well as a great shortage in other countries.

Under these conditions it is obvious that the demand for live stock will, for a number of years, be greater than ever and prices will be correspondingly high. The farmer, who, at that time has live stock to sell, will reap a golden harvest.

Let us urge our farmers not to yield to the temptation of disposing of their breeding stock, but rather increase the number, not only for the sake of their land, but to meet the demand which is sure to come after the war.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR LIVE STOCK.

"The outlook for increased live stock production was never better," said Dean F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, in addressing the Missouri Live Stock Producers Association recently.

In support of this opinion Dean Mumford cited figures which show that there has been a depletion of more than 115 million head in the live stock supply of the world since the war began. The decrease in the United States has been alarming. During the three years pre-war period 86.3 per cent of the hog population of the United States was slaughtered. During the three years of war 96 per cent was slaughtered. The people of this country are consuming more pork, exporting more and producing less than they did in the pre-war period.

Conclusions drawn from the available statistics are: (1) The demand for pork will become greater as the war continues, and the farmer is consequently justified in increasing his live stock population; (2) if peace should come within the next few months it will not lessen the demand, because of the depleted supply and because people will eat more in peace than in wartime.

CORN BROUGHT \$5.75 AN EAR.

One hundred and ten ears of yellow corn grown and exhibited by H. G. Windsor at Boonville, Mo., president of the Missouri State Corn Growers As-

sociation, brought \$631 at the Chariton county roundup, held in Keytesville recently. Mr. Windsor won first prize in the ten-ear yellow class. He competed with champion corn growers from Indiana and Illinois. Both classes were open to the world. The corn which was entered for premium was sold by the management of the roundup November 3. The 100 ears of yellow corn with which Mr. Windsor took first prize were sold for \$355. Mr. Windsor bid \$350 on the corn himself. The ten-ear sample for which he bid \$75 sold for \$76. The selling price of the two samples of corn and the prizes which they won totaled \$631, approximately \$5.75 an ear.

J. C. Hackleman and C. A. Helm, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, were judges at the corn show.

PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS.

The writer was recently in conversation with a newcomer to our State from an older settled portion of the country. Said this person: "Perhaps you have lived in this region long enough to understand why it is that so many farmers who are prosperous enough to own an expensive automobile are satisfied to live in such homely little shacks of houses with such unattractive surroundings."

It must be confessed that the same query has lain, unvoiced, in this plain way, for a long time in our own mind. It certainly expressed very frankly a condition which prevails all too commonly among our rural habitations. The answer involves several reasons, among which are probably lack of interest in and appreciation of attractive home surroundings, lack of time to give to "fixing up" around the place, lack of knowledge as to how the home surroundings can be made attractive without great expense, and because the owner himself lives in town.

Rural homes are to be found occasionally, however, which show a commendable pride and the enterprise on the part of the inhabitants to make an attractive place.

When it becomes more generally known how much may be done by the judicious planting of trees, shrubs and vines and the cleaning up and proper disposal of rubbish, weeds and discarded farm machinery our rural homes will become not only more inviting in appearance but will attract the best buyers when sold. It is not necessary to build an over-sized, expensive, ornate house on the farm to realize the truest home qualities. Much better results often follow the planning and carrying out of a well-designed planting

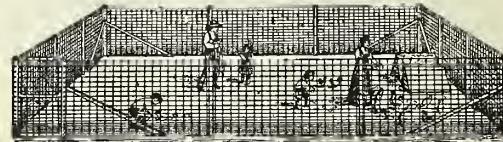
plan, with suitable flowering plants, shrubs and trees.—B. O. Longyear, Colorado Agricultural College.

Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will give you a year's subscription to the Industrious Hen free.

ORDER LIME NOW.

The Department of Agriculture advises that orders should be placed at this time by farmers who intend to use lime on their land for next season's crop. If orders are placed at the present time the manufacturers will be able, they say, to supply the agricultural needs. By being given orders now they will have five or six months in which to prepare the necessary supply, whereas they will be swamped if the orders all come next spring.

Lime applied in the fall or winter is as effective as when applied in the spring. Fall and winter application of lime is urged as good farm practice and also as an emergency war measure.



MASON'S MOBILE POULTRY YARDS

ALL STEEL. COMES COMPLETE--FENCE, POSTS, GATE--EVERYTHING READY TO PUT IN PLACE. EASY TO PUT UP AND TAKE DOWN. ANY SIZE WANTED. SOLD ON A SIXTY DAY'S FREE TRIAL.

The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send for Catalog and Low, Direct Factory Prices.

MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., Box 43 LEESBURG, O.



FREE!

Save Big Money on Poultry Fence! Get my big new Book Free! 150 Styles. Also Gates and Steel Posts. Direct from factory, freight prepaid.

SEND ME YOUR NAME, NOW!

Brown Poultry Fence outlasts chicken netting 5 times, yet costs no more. Heavy **DOUBLE GALVANIZED** Wire, close spaced. No top or bottom boards needed. Get Free Book and Sample to test.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
DEPT. 837 - - - - - CLEVELAND, OHIO

SUPERIOR SANITARY LAUNDERING

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

TRADE MARK
The "ORIGINAL"
PARCEL POST LAUNDRY
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**THE POSTAGE WE PAY
ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.**

THE ORIGINAL Parcel Post Laundry

MAIN OFFICE: 628 W. JEFFERSON ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Original and up-to-date, of progressiveness we boast, Since we first employed your Uncle Sam with his Parcel Post; Our Sanitary work will bring a smile--make happiness complete, It's Guaranteed. We Return it Prompt, packed secure and neat. Bundles fifty cents or over, the Postage Both Ways we pay, Write for Information (or better still). Send a Trial Bundle Today; Charge Accounts are opened to parties with reference, Tried once, this Laundry will always be your preference.

Keep Seed Corn Safe.

Seed corn may be left on the racks where the ears have been dried. But it is generally preferable, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to store the ears in mouse-proof barrels, boxes or crates during the winter. In any case, they must not be exposed to dampness or they will absorb moisture and be injured.

After hanging in the drying shed, or lying on the racks where there is constant circulation of dry air for the first two months after they have been selected from the stalks in the field, the seed ears should be bone dry and contain less than ten per cent of moisture. Some farmers place the thoroughly dry ears in the center of a wheat bin, and then fill the bin with loose, dry wheat.

How to Make Cement Walks.

Walks between buildings add to the ease and comfort with which the chores can be done on the farm and they also reduce the amount of dirt that is carried into the house. Cement concrete is one of the best materials for making walks. When it is properly made with the right amount of sand and gravel of good quality the construction is permanent.

In making the walks excavate eight to ten inches deep and fill in with four to six inches of cinders or similar material, well tamped to make a good base and on top of this place three and one-half inches of concrete tamped in place and a top coat of one-half of cement mortar mixed in the proportions one cement to two sand. The gravel for concrete should be well graded in sizes from one-fourth to one inch, and for this material the proportions may well be one cement, three sand, six gravel. Poorer materials should have a richer mixture. The top coat should be troweled to drive it into the concrete base, but not necessarily to make it slick.

A "rough" walk may be advisable, in which case a little finer gravel may be used in the concrete and the full four inches made of this material.

Driver Agents Wanted

Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. My agents are making money. Shipments are prompt.

Five-Pass., 34.7 H. P. **32x8½ tires**

Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. 1918 models ready.

Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres., Dept. 1SG

BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

CAM-OU-FLAGE

Talk about deception! The best example of perfect Camouflage is the incubation egg. The eye is deceived and no light can reveal its unfitness. But leave it to the Magic Egg Tester to pick out the good eggs for hatching. Every poultry raiser should use it. The only sure way to start right. We have sold the Magic Egg Tester for six years. Sent Parcel Post, C. O. D. \$2.00 each.

Bruce Poultry & Seed Co., New Orleans, La.

IRON AGE

GARDEN TOOLS

Answer the farmer's big questions: How can I have a good garden with least expense? How can the wife have plenty of fresh vegetables for the home table with least labor?

IRON AGE Combined Hill and Drill Seeder

solves the garden labor problem. Takes the place of many tools—stored in small space. Sows, covers, cultivates, weeds, ridges, etc., better than old-time tools. A woman, boy or girl can push it and do a day's hard work in 60 minutes. 38 combinations, \$3.25 to \$15.00. Write for booklet.

No. 6 Drill and Wheel Hoe

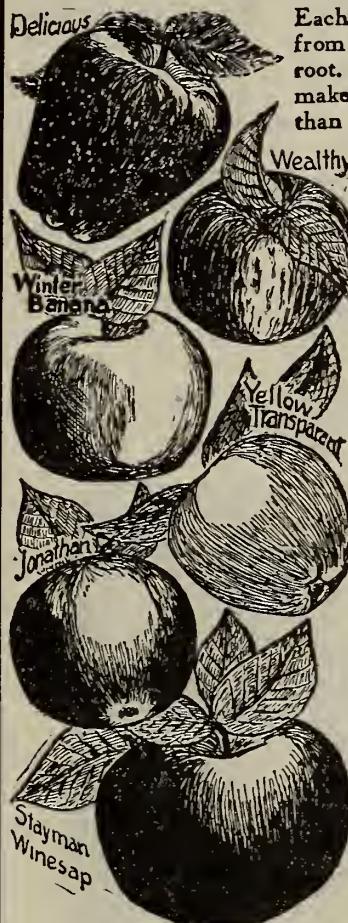
Bateman Mfg Co., Box 6C, Glenloch, N.J.

DON'T DELAY

Plant that Apple Orchard NOW!

and in just a short time, - a very few years - you'll have *apples by the barrel from your own Home Apple Orchard*. And the trees will add to the value of your home. You can plant them in your yard, or in a row along the fence or road, or in the chicken run, where the growing trees will provide shade for the flock. Accept our offer and *get your trees NOW!*

We'll send Twelve Grafted Apple Trees Postpaid



Each little tree is produced by grafting together a "scion" (branch) from a selected tree of heavy-cropping record, to a healthy one-year root. Each little tree is about a foot high. They take root at once, make rapid growth, and bear large crops of choice apples even sooner than larger trees, planted at the same time.

TWO each of SIX BEST VARIETIES

We have made a careful selection of the varieties of apples, which, by reason of their choice quality, heavy yield, hardness and long-keeping qualities, have become general favorites. We will send you two each of the six fine varieties described here, if you take advantage of our offer below.

Two Genuine Delicious The finest and most beautiful apple grown. Very large, inverted pear-shape. Color dark red, shading to golden yellow toward the tip. A fine keeper, sweet and juicy. The tree is strong, hardy, and productive.

Two Yellow Transparent A very early, and an abundant bearer. Often bears some apples the first year, even in the nursery row. A summer apple. Flavor acid and very good. Skin clear white, turning to pale yellow.

Two Jonathan A general favorite, and always in good demand at fancy prices. Of medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with dark red. Fine-grained, tender, and of exquisite flavor. Tree slender and spreading.

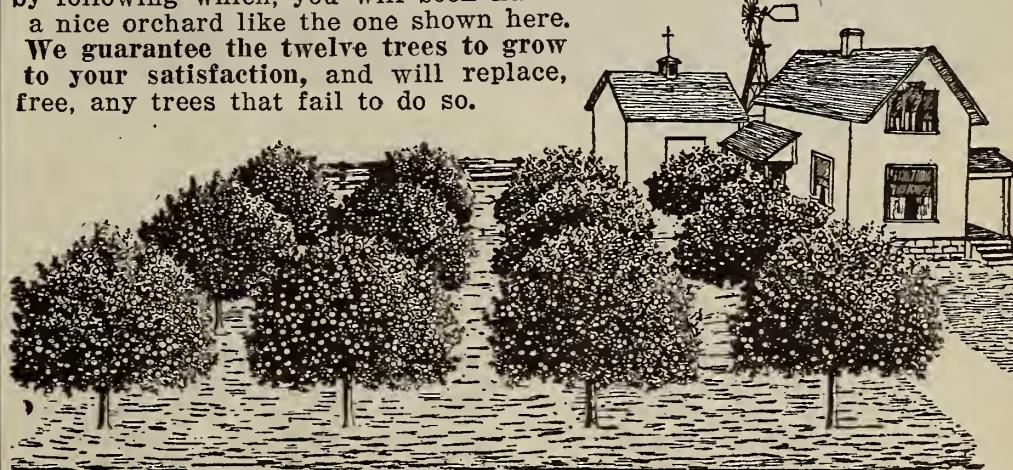
Two Stayman Winesap Deep, rich red in color, it is a marked improvement over the old Winesap, in both quality and appearance. Flavor rich sub-acid. The tree is a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

Two Wealthy A native of Minnesota, where it has proved hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is of medium size, red, streaked with white. Excellent quality and flavor. One of the best and most productive apples grown.

Two Winter Banana A fine, vigorous grower, with large, healthy foliage. A very early bearer of large, beautiful apples, golden yellow, with a red blush. The flesh is rich, aromatic, and of the highest quality. A good keeper.

These twelve trees will grow anywhere, giving you an abundance of the best apples. We send simple, but complete, instructions for planting,

by following which, you will soon have a nice orchard like the one shown here. We guarantee the twelve trees to grow to your satisfaction, and will replace, free, any trees that fail to do so.



SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS

Send 80 cents, either check, money order or 3 cent postage stamps and we will send you this collection of twelve grafted apple trees and the INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year. This offer is made to both old and new subscribers. Order now, don't delay, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Just think of the real value of this offer. Tell your friends and neighbors about it and get them to send in their orders with yours. The trees are guaranteed to grow to your satisfaction or we will replace them free. Send the coupon below right now. If your subscription to the HEN has not expired yet we will extend it another year from the time of expiration.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Subscription Department.

Louisville, Kentucky.

Gentlemen: I am enclosing 80 cents, for which please send me THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year and the twelve grafted apple trees.

NAME _____

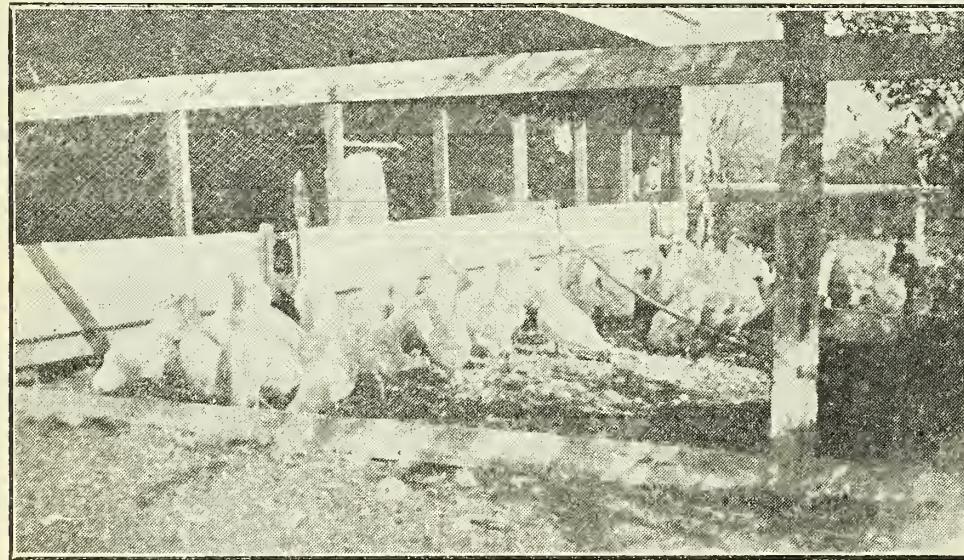
ADDRESS _____

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

WELL, the big State Red Show at Bryan, Texas, is over. I have had the pleasure of attending lots of big shows and have met lots of fine people, but will have to hand it to that bunch of Red breeders at Bryan, who are responsible for and backed this splendid show and made it possible to offer the largest cash specials on Reds ever yet. They certainly are a live, wide-awake, courteous lot of gentlemen. Dr. S. C. Richardson, retiring president of the Texas Rhode Island Red Club, has worked hard for this show and has been ably assisted by Messrs. J. H. Conway, C. M. Evans, R. L. Pou, F. W. Kazmeier, Mr. Jordan Lawler and C. E. Jenkins; the latter two were secretary and superintendent, respectively, of the show. The visiting Red breeders were also the finest lot ever. The Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that were exhibited were just the very

The annual meeting of the Red Club was held Thursday, December 6. We had quite an interesting meeting and a full attendance. Treasurer reported \$73.66 cash balance on hand, which will leave a balance of \$48.66 after paying the \$25.00 which was offered by the club in specials. We collected dues from six members at Bryan, making a total of \$54.66 cash on this date. In next month's letter we are going to publish a full list of members of the Texas Rhode Island Red Club, who are paid up and in good standing and each month thereafter we will give names of those renewing or joining. We have the liveliest poultry club in existence and we are going to do our best to keep it in this condition. Officers elected for the coming year are: President, A. M. Griffin, Edgewood, Texas; vice-president, R. J. Withers, Lockhart, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Ver-



Some of the breeding yards on the Oak Grove Poultry Farm, San Antonio, Texas, where S. C. White Leghorns are bred exclusively.

best that could be gotten together. It was the final exhibition of winners in the earlier shows. Very few of the exhibitors sent over five or six birds, but, believe me, those five or six were the very cream. Dr. Richardson's first pullet was just simply a dream; she was also best shaped female, champion Red female, champion pullet of the show and champion female of the show. Mr. A. M. Griffin's first hen was, I really believe, the best Red hen I ever saw—such under-color and type! She was best color female and champion hen of the show. Mr. A. J. Curlee exhibited some beautiful pullets. Mr. R. J. Withers exhibited two dandy cock birds, one of them was especially fine. This writer's heart was broken for a few minutes after the judging, for "Boots," our beautiful cock bird, let his half-brother win first place over him, but it was all right and we are of course doubly proud of that half-brother—"Sloan," we call him.

million, Rusk, Texas. Members of Executive Board: D. M. Bryant, Mertens, Texas; Mrs. Tommie Lee Kidd, Loyal Valley, Texas, and James Everett, Oglesby, Texas. The club unanimously voted to offer \$25.00 in specials in connection with best bid we can secure for our 1918 show and State meet. And we herewith invite the various poultry associations of Texas to write us, making best offer for this show.

THE SUPER-REDS

are judged the best ROSE COMB REDS in the South. Winners of the Blue at all the Big Shows. Mating List on Request.

ROYCE B. ADAMSON
Box 2248 Edmond, Oklahoma.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs for hatching. Pens now mated and laying. A few choice males for sale, cocks and cockerels. My birds have won at the leading shows all over the south.

OAKLAWN POULTRY FARM

W. B. JENKINS, Prop.

GLENDALE, KY.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

The Big Center Poultry and Pet Stock Association has a new set of officers, as their president, M. A. Watkins, has taken up the work of a county agent and is now located at Clinton, Okla., and the secretary, A. K. Callahan, did not have the time to spare for the work of secretary. Mr. C. C. Evans has been appointed as president and Mr. S. S. Druley as secretary. Their show dates are set for January 7-12 inclusive, with Wm. Tallant and A. T. Modlin as judges.

We wish to call attention to the advertisement of the Oak Grove Poultry Farm, R. Henderson, manager, San Antonio, Texas. This farm is one of the largest Single Comb White Leghorn plants in the country and is prepared to furnish either stock, eggs or baby chicks to the readers of the Hen at reasonable prices. They have made a specialty of Single Comb White Leghorns for a number of years and the Oak Grove 200-egg strain is known all over the country. You will find their advertisement on the outside cover page which will give you prices on eggs for hatching, breeding birds and baby chicks. They are now booking orders for future delivery. You may order direct from this advertisement or write for their mating list and prices for different matings. In writing them be sure to mention The Industrious Hen.

If you don't advertise in the Hen you will lose a lot of good business. She can place you in direct touch with the buyers.

RAISE RABBITS Regular meat machines. OUR BOOK BELGIAN HARE GUIDE Tells all about them. Over 75000 copies sold. Price 25c. Free sample copy of our paper goes with BOOK. Address INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, 213 Cord Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.



MARK YOUR CHICKS

Everyone who raises chickens should use a poultry punch. By marking your chicks, they can be identified anywhere and there is no chance of their mixing up with your neighbors chickens.

POULTRY PUNCH FREE

Get one of your neighbors to subscribe to the INDUSTRIOUS HEN and send us 50 cents and we will give you a punch free. Or send your renewal at 50 cents. Get busy now and let us send you a Poultry Punch absolutely free. Address.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
609 Republic Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

NATIONAL BARRED ROCK HEADQUARTERS

"Holter's Roost" the beautiful home of the world famous ARISTOCRATS is well named "THE BARRED ROCK HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICA."

Here you find Barred Rock show-birds and breeding birds galore—by the thousand. Here you find them in all their glory, the most sensational, magnificent show-birds and breeding birds you have ever seen. Remember:

I AM FURNISHING THE BREEDERS ALL OVER AMERICA THAT ARE PRODUCING THOSE POWERFUL WINNERS IN MANY OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST SHOWS.

The ARISTOCRATS are making a truly

SENSATIONAL SWEEP OF VICTORIES

throughout all America, winning out—in competition open to the entire world—at these very largest Barred Rock shows of all the world: Chicago, New York Palace, Detroit Round-up, the great World's Fair, Memphis Tri-State, New Orleans, Omaha, N. Y. State, Texas State, Guelph, Philadelphia, London and many, many hundreds of other shows, large and small.



IF YOU NEED WINNING SHOW-BIRDS GET THEM HERE. I have them in all classes, ripe and ready to win out for you. Wire if in a special hurry.

And why not PRODUCE such great show-birds yourself? I will help you to do it. Simply write me fully today and tell me of your plans, ambitions, wishes, etc. Let me start you on the road to real success with the right kind of foundation stock. Grand catalogue free to interested breeders.

MY GUARANTEE: Every Aristocrat male and female is guaranteed to be absolutely satisfactory to the customer, or the entire purchase price will be refunded. You run no risk. I take all the risk. On this basis write me.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box K FORT WAYNE, IND., U. S. A.

**Eggs which produce such wonderful birds
\$10.00 per 15, \$25.00 per 50, \$50.00 per 100**

A Model Breeding Yard.

(John B. Armstrong.)

Second in importance to a superb mating for excellent breeders is environment. Birds worth hundreds of dollars as breeders placed in ill-provisioned quarters with poor care is enough to make consistency blush. Such means poor laying, poor hatches and a devitalized progeny. A yard consisting of thirty square rods with an open subsoil and well drained by gently sloping southeasterly can be converted into an ideal poultry home. After such a plot has been made to abound in humus and plantfood it should be heavily sodded in a mixture of succulent foods such as vetch, rye and wheat during the month of September—a month prior to placing breeders on same. Such to the birds means health, contentment and a limited amount of real cheap food. In a sunny corner an inviting dust bath should be provided. A tiny shed four feet square hugging the ground on the northwest and daily inviting the sun in from its open southeastern front is essential. The dust bath material renewed during dry autumn weather should consist of sifted, loose, light, open, loamy soil, recently decayed leaves and straw in the woodland, mixed with leached ashes and a very small amount of tobacco dust.

The poultry house for such a yard should be nine feet wide and twelve feet long. One-by-ten boards set upright with stripped cracks make substantial and serviceable walls. The non-leakable shed roof should slope to the northwest. A small window

should be placed in each end of the house. The upper half of the southeast front should be closed with one-inch mesh poultry netting, while the bottom half should be closed with boards and strips similar to the other walls. Either the roof or a hood should project over the open front to prevent driving rains from reaching the interior of the building. In the corner of the building should be a scratch pen two feet deep and six feet square. The floor and walls of the pen should fit closely to prevent any wastage of small grains. Keep the pen filled twenty inches deep with bright clean oat or wheat straw. In absence of such, fresh clean forest leaves will make a fairly good substitute.

The perches should consist of two by three dressed scantling, and beneath which ought to be a light, smooth surfaced drop board. Beneath the drop board will be room for small grit, shell and mash hoppers or boxes. Through two or more openings in a wall hens may reach tidily kept nests securely attached to wall on outside. Eggs from the nests can be gathered on the outside of the building by raising a hinged lid. Such darkened nest quarters are attractive to hens, prevent breeders forming egg-eating habit, and are easily kept sanitary.

Aforesaid house and run will properly accommodate ten females and one male of such breeds as the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The earthen floor of such a building ought to at all hazards be renewed with fresh earth during early autumn while all is dry. To prevent

moisture rising too freely it should rise ten inches higher than the ground surrounding the building.

The interior walls of the house and nests ought to be kept well whitewashed, the drop-board clean, and the board and perches should be sprayed once every ten days with kerosene. In fact all should be clean enough for one to enter at most any time with his best clothes on.

These statements have been yearly verified on my farm for over ten years. Such a congenial environment for my breeders has been a potent factor to my success as a Barred Rock specialist. I know my suggestions are practicable and feasible for the breeder of the South.

(My next theme will be "Methodical Feeding and Care of Breeders.")

Remlap, Ala.

Have you ordered your twelve apple trees yet? Don't delay, but send in your order now. See offer in this issue. We will supply them to both old and new subscribers.

NO CHANGE

in price of the Magic Egg Tester. The same price when scratch feed cost \$1.00 per hundred. Every egg saved is an egg sold. Save all eggs for hatching by first testing with a Magic Egg Tester. We started the sale of this Tester in Tennessee several years ago, and now send them anywhere in the United States by Parcel Post, \$2.00 each. You get its benefits quickly if you order now.

Otto Schwill & Co.
Poultry and Seed Supplies Memphis, Tenn.

TURKEY & WATER FOWL DEPARTMENT

This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If personal reply is wanted enclose a stamped envelope.

Some Facts About Turkey Raising.

(Mrs. Jesse T. McMahan.)

How to succeed in raising turkeys, what is the best breed—are questions which bother the beginner. My experience may help a bit. The most widely known turkey is the Bronze, as it gives the better returns for labor than any other variety. It is larger, healthier and its color does not attract animals of prey as the White, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Slate.

The most important step for success is proper selection of breeding stock. Turkeys for breeding should be selected for vigor, size, strong bone, free from inherited weakness or disease and preferably from a free range, farm flock. Never patronize an unsuccessful breeder or purchase small, inferior stock. Like begets like, and in no instance is this more true than with turkeys. It pays to get the best even if the original stock costs seems a little high, as the offspring is stronger and more able to withstand any hardships that might occur.

The high mortality common to young turkeys is due to dampness, to close confinement, lice or improper feeding.

Select high places for coops and feeding. If confining is necessary, confine mother hen and let poult run in and out of house as they choose. By dusting the hen with insect powder when she is setting and again after the hatch, you will not be bothered with insects on young for several weeks, then use powder on them and the mother again.

As to feeding, place water and grit before them when twenty-four hours old. It is astonishing to see them eat the grit which goes into their gizzard and is ready to grind the first food, so it does not sour and cause illness and death. The first food is given the next day. Hard-boiled egg, mashed shell and all. After a few days give dry bread crumbs. Feed only three times a day. In a week's time, small grain or chick feed can be given—egg omitted—and less bread. If any seem to be not doing well, a grain of whole black pepper put down their throats, stimulates and helps in many ways. Millet seed, oats, wheat, cracked corn mixed, is fine to use as they continue to grow, until whole corn can be swallowed. Grit and water must be convenient for turkeys, both old and young, at all times. Lime and charcoal placed convenient is good to keep their digestive organs in order.

When six weeks old, the young turkeys are old enough to go to roost, which is in the open. Their wild nature will not stand confinement. In continuous rain or sleet they must be

driven to shed or shelter of some kind.

During late summer and early fall turkeys can find abundance of feed—grasshoppers and other insects. Very little feed need be given until fattening time, excepting the night feed of whole corn which brings the turkey home every night.

Confining turkeys to fatten is not



This cut illustrates two of W. D. Holterman's prize winners. Miss Holterman is one of her father's able assistants in helping him produce good Barred Rocks. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

good. They soon grow restless and lose their appetites and also their flesh. A better plan is a heavy breakfast and they want some for dinner and supper. Let them pick and go free. The turkey intended for breeders should not be fattened.

Remember, it has always been impossible to buy anything extra good at low prices—especially is this true during these times of high war prices, even for the table.

The tom is two-thirds of your next year's flock, so get a good one. It is a wise investment. The poultry industry is advancing and in no way can the women and children help to better advantage than by raising poultry. It is a mistaken idea that turkeys eat more than other fowls, besides the same food gives twenty-five pounds or more in weight and it is worth more per pound. The above are facts that have been proven successfully and I hope that these few words will cause more interest to be taken in the "king of the poultry yard."

Blackwater, Mo.

Don't overlook the money saving clubbing offers in this issue. Subscribe to your favorite magazines at greatly reduced prices through The Industrious Hen.

How to Improve the Present Wyandotte Type.

(Continued from page 120.)

After the awards were made some of the exhibitors wanted to know why the other birds had won over theirs, thinking that because their birds had good colors and much better combs, they should have won. After I explained to them the weak points of their birds and that combs only count eight points, they could easily see why their birds could not win.

These breeders realized then the

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE

Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. Also Barred Rocks, stock and eggs. Write at once to

MRS.
J. C. SHOFNER
Route 1
Mulberry, Tenn.



S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS AND SILVER CAMPINES at the Kentucky State Fair, 1917, won as follows on Buffs: 1st hen, 1 2-3-4 pullet, 1st cock, 1st cockerel. At Louisville Armory show, 1917, won on Campines, 1st cock and 1st and 2nd hen. Young and old stock for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booking orders for eggs. Address, L. W. BUTLER, 3014 South 5th Street, Louisville, Ky.

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

This is the Title of a small book we have just issued, written by H. L. KEMPSTER. By following this feeding system you can be sure of the best egg yield. It has plain tables for feeding and tells exactly

HOW AND WHAT TO FEED FOR BEST RESULTS.

Whether you keep ten hens or ten hundred, you cannot afford to feed them HIGH PRICED FEED unless they lay regularly, and this book tells you how to feed. A food that has material for 100 yolks and only 25 whites will mean that the hen can lay but 25 eggs on that feed. The over-supply of yolks in that feed cannot be used and goes toward making fat rather than eggs.

This Book not for sale, but given Free with 6 mos. trial subscription to POULTRY KEEPER at 25¢. POULTRY KEEPER is the most helpful of Poultry magazines. It is practical. It is published for those who want to make Poultry Pay. It is chock full of money saving suggestions.

Write Today Send 25¢ for Six Months trial subscription to POULTRY KEEPER and receive a copy of "Feeding for Egg Production" by return mail FREE.

Address POULTRY KEEPER, Dept. 45 QUINCY, ILL.

value of type and I am sure they will breed for type more in the future than other points. As I have said above, what have you if you have a bird absolutely perfect in all points except shape? Shape makes the breed; unless



Fig. 3. A defective Wyandotte comb. Note the size, also the cup or hollow in the center. Avoid the extra large combs on your breeders.

you have it you have a worthless bird.

We take for example a White Wyandotte breeder who has been breeding this variety for several years. He is ignorant as to what good type is; he has spent his time and energy but he has overlooked an important point that would have meant success for him as a breeder, because in these years he could have had a good flock of birds showing uniform Wyandotte type, but as it is his time and energy has been wasted and he is no closer to success than he was when first starting. He should have started right at first. Had he started with only a pair or trio of good typical birds, coming up to other standard requirements as near as possible, he would have built up a flock of White Wyandottes, having a foundation of the right kind of ancestors behind them.

I do not want anyone to misconstrue this or think that I am a fanatic on type and do not take any of the other qualifications into consideration, for I believe in having good color in all sections, good comb, eye, beak, leg, etc., and when you do have these together with good type, you have Wyandottes, and birds to be proud of, that will win and attract attention in any show room.

Avoid the large combs; breed for the medium comb, free from the cup as shown in Fig. 3 and see that the comb follows the line of head and not like the comb shown in Fig. 4. Select birds with reddish bay eye and avoid



Fig. 4. This is a defect as the spike on combs should follow the line of the head. A lopped rose comb is a disqualification.

OAKES QUALITY Poultry SUPPLIES



mean better, healthier more profitable flocks

Oakes Economy INCUBATOR

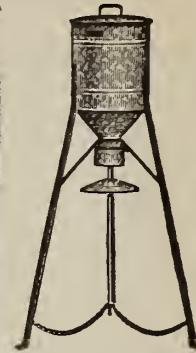
Steel throughout. Compact and light, occupies only 20 inches of floor or table space, 19 inches diameter, will hold 53 to 54 average eggs. Low in first cost and economical in operation.

Oakes Automatic Exerciser and Feeder

Prevents waste, saves feed, increases egg production. Makes them scratch to get the grain—the natural way. Half bushel size \$3.75. One bushel size \$4.50 f. o. b. factory.

Both Oakes Quality

Send for complete catalogue
OAKES MFG. COMPANY
301 Dearborn St., Tipton, Ind.
Incubator & Brooder Supplies, Fixtures & Repairs. All metal parts for making new machines or repairing old ones.
Eastern Branch: 303 Pearl St., New York



OAKES AUTOMATIC FEEDER AND EXERCISER

OAKES ECONOMY ALL STEEL INCUBATORS

OZARK STRAIN

Bred for eggs as well as fancy. Range reared. Island Reds, S. C. Mottled Anconas and White vitality stock. Hatching eggs and baby chix. Haight Orchard and Development Company.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. Orpingtons. Write us your wants on strong Order early. Catalog free. Poultry farms. PARKE D. FARRINGTON, Manager, Brandville, Mo.

any other color if possible, although the eye is only two points for color and two for shape, still it is essential and important to get the reddish bay color.

We would advise everyone to secure a copy of the latest standard and study your breed carefully before mating your breeding pens or attempting to produce standard birds. To make a success as a breeder and to know why and how you produced your winners, you have to understand your breed to know where your birds are weak and how to overcome this in your next mating. You get this only in the standard. Study your breed, learn what color you should have, learn how to mate to produce this, and above all, learn to recognize good standard type characteristic to your breed, and get this fixed in your mind.

When you get these important points before you and get them settled in your mind you will soon climb the ladder to success and produce birds that will win for you a reputation in the show room.

Help Hoover produce more food-stuffs during 1918. We will start you by giving you a pen of purebred birds absolutely free. See offer in this issue.

Poultry Yard Draining.

(F. A. Kuhn.)

Those poultry raisers who in spring or whenever it rains have occasion to go into their poultry yards, know that the muddy condition is a disagreeable feature. This muddy condition makes extra work for the poultryman. The mud is tracked over the whole place and the hens track it into the henhouse and eventually on the eggs. The writer knows what trouble is connected with a poultry plant, trying to serve the customers with clean eggs. Eggs will get soiled easily enough from other sources without having to contend with muddy eggs.

The writer spent some time trying to eliminate this one bad feature and

in the end was successful. While trying some of the ways he found the cause of this muddy condition. The fault was with the subsoil. This subsoil was not porous and being so prevented the free distribution of moisture. The top soil then became laden with moisture, resulting in mud caused by the hens walking upon it. Continual use of a yard for poultry will sooner or later be in such condition. The droppings, when it rains, are churned by the hens and this thick creamy substance soon clogs up first the pores of the subsoil and then the pores of the top soil.

Having tried spading over the soil with only temporary relief, another way was tried. Holes were made three and one-half feet deep and nine or ten feet apart. Into these holes, which were about two inches in diameter, was loaded charges of one-half stick of 20 per cent dynamite.

After the subsoil was blasted, the topsoil was turned over. In fall it was loosened up again and rye planted. The following spring the hens were not allowed on this ground until the ground settled and when they did get on it there was a bountiful supply of green food. This food lasted for about three weeks.

During that summer and fall there was no mud in the yard and the only thing done to it since the blasting is to turn the top soil over each fall and sow it to some green food that will be ready the following spring. The blasting of the subsoil broke it up, thus making it possible for the moisture of the top soil to get down into the subsoil.

Williamsville, N. Y.

You Can Hatch Big, Strong Chicks

Condition your breeding stock with
Pratts, Poultry Regulator
Sold on Money-back Guarantee
by first-class dealers everywhere

**EARLY HATCHING BRINGS
WINTER EGGS.**

A Simple Way for Poultry Owners to Profit from High Prices in Winter.

Early hatching is the secret of winter egg production, say specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The pullet that is hatched early matures early and is ready to lay eggs in the fall when the supply is scarcest and prices highest. Chickens that are expected to be revenue producers for their owners later in the year should be out of their shells by April 30 at the latest. If they are properly cared for thereafter they will begin to lay eggs at the very time that eggs are most wanted.

To a great extent the poultrymen of the country have overlooked this simple fact. For one thing, birds hatched later in the spring or summer are not inclined to become broody until late the following season and thus an unprofitable circle is formed. Each year pullets mature too late to produce in the fall and winter, and they sit too late for their offspring to do any better. The poultryman who wishes to get really good returns from his flock must break this circle.

The growing use of incubators has made this comparatively easier. There is no reason why incubators should not be filled in March and early April and the hatching over before May 1. If no incubator is available it may be possible to secure broody hens in the neighborhood. That they will repay the trouble and expense necessary to obtain them, is indicated by results at the government poultry farm in Maryland. There it is not unusual to get a daily average of one egg for every five hens through the fall and winter, and in some pens the average has been as high as one egg for three birds. If anything like this percentage could be obtained on farms, the ordinary poultry farmer would derive real benefit from the high prices which eggs invariably bring for a period of several months.

Leghorn Efficiency.

(Mrs. Joe Mulligan.)

It is very popular these days to urge poultrymen, and especially farm poultrymen, to increase their output of poultry and eggs. This advice has been pouring in upon the farmer from all sides—agricultural, farm journals, and the Food Administration even lending a hand. The farmer has refused to take much of this advice seriously and persists in a few more hens and laying pullets when opportunity is at hand. Whether this advice to increase production in the face of advancing feed cost will prove profitable, depends upon the number of eggs laid.

The Leghorn holds her place in the poultry world because of her value as an egg producer. They can be easily kept with little care. Brown Leghorns are the best fowls known for the farmer, as they, like a quail or pheasant, have a natural knack of taking care of themselves and shelling out the eggs regardless of whether they roost

~1904~
Bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks (Parks Strain)

Exhibition matings; Standard matings. Pens headed by high record, pedigreed males. Females trap-nested and from high record dams. Egg circular.

SANFORD McFERRIN, Springfield, Tennessee

S. C. White Leghorns

Get eggs, stock and day old chix from 244 egg females that win the blue in big shows.

Eggs \$10 per hundred and up, stock \$3 up, day old chix \$25 per 100. Lawson's egg machine winners. 17 years in it as a business.

A. J. LAWSON, Prop. White Hill Poultry Farm, R. No. 4, Cleveland, Tenn.

above a well kept house or upon the topmost scantling in the barn; regardless of whether they are fed a well balanced ration by a modern egg farmer. The Browns can be kept on the same feed that is required for two heavier fowls and at the same time these Browns will lay more eggs. Her active disposition to thrive when kept in large flocks make her especially adapted to commercial egg production. Of course, if fowls should be well bred, carefully selected.

All other varieties of Leghorns have been produced from the Brown family, some in the Leghorn blood in its purity, while others like the Silver Leghorns have been crossed with breeds entirely foreign to the breed.



E. E. Richards, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
President American Poultry Ass'n.

The Rhode Island Red not only owes its egg laying quality to the Leghorn, but its color as well. The Buff variety is another example of a foreign cross. The White variety was produced from White sports of the Brown family, as several other varieties too numerous to mention.

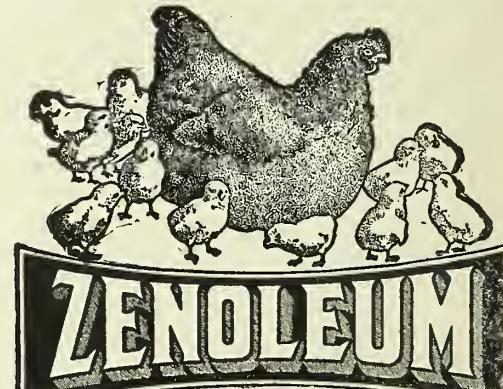
Sufficient to say, the Brown Leghorns can be credited with doing more than any other known variety or breed to put the poultry industry where it is to the front as a dollar and cents, as a money making proposition, and she is justly credited with being the most handsome fowl known to the fancy today.

Maplewood Farm, St. Josephs, Ky.

North Carolina Poultry Association.

The North Carolina Poultry Association now has three hundred members in good standing. The breeders' roster has been issued and a copy has been sent to each member. If you have not received a copy, notify the secretary and another copy will be mailed to your address. If you are not a member, join now. You can't afford not to belong to this association.

The constitution and by-laws have



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**COAL-TAR
DISINFECTANT**
Kills Lice and Mites

Keeps disease and vermin from your flock and coops. Zenoleum is more powerful, sure and safer than carbolic acid, but deadly to all germ and insect life and costs only one-tenth as much.

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Disinfects Hen-houses Incubators, Brooders. CURES Roup, Scaly Leg, Canker, Chicken Pox, Cholera. PREVENTS White Diarrhoea. Dip eggs before putting them in the incubator to insure greater hatching returns and more chicks. At all dealers, or send to us.

Small Can 30 Cents; Quart 60 Cents;
Half Gallon \$1.00; Gallon \$1.75.
All Postpaid to Your Door.

Zenoleum Lice Powder

"The best in all the world"

Big Package—Postpaid 35 Cts.

Send for interesting "Bulletins"
telling how to prevent disease, cure sick birds and increase your poultry profits.

Zenner Disinfectant Co.
900 W. Larned St. Detroit, Mich.

been printed and a copy furnished each member. More copies will be furnished upon request. We expect to secure several new members.

At the Greensboro meeting last March the officers of the association were instructed to select the executive board for the first year. This has been done. There is one member from each congressional district. This board is as follows: First District, H. C. Brinn, Swan Quarter; Second District, E. C. Fulghum, Wilson; Third District, J. L. Dixon, Oriental; Fourth District, D. L. Christian, Rocky Mount; Fifth District, W. Carey Brown, Winston-Salem; Sixth District, E. E. Roberts, Wilmington; Seventh District, J. D. Cameron, Wadesboro; Eighth District, B. L. Sronce, Statesville; Ninth District, Henry Hackney, Charlotte; Tenth District, A. S. Harrell, Ellenboro.

The annual official State Poultry Association Show will be held in cooperation with the Wilson Poultry Show, at Wilson, N. C., January 1-4, 1918. This promises to be the greatest show in the South this year. We shall expect you to make several entries in this show and to induce your friends to also make entries of their birds.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at Wilson during the annual show. Won't you prepare a paper for this meeting? Send the secretary your title by return mail. Let us have a good meeting, get together and exchange ideas, and make our association worth while. You will be repaid many times the cost of attending and if you attend one good meeting you will never miss another. Remember that each one must do their part. We shall expect you to present a paper or take part in the discussions at the meeting.

If you are not a member, fill in the following application and send it with 50 cents (one year's dues) to the secretary. Poultry club members under eighteen years of age will be admitted free. Do it today!

Name

Address

Birds I keep

I have for sale in season:

Birds Eggs

Baby chicks

Fill in your name and address and give the breed you keep and mark X after eggs, baby chicks or stock, if you have any for sale in season.

Very sincerely yours,
B. F. KAUPP, Secy.

They Like Anconas.

When I started in the poultry business it was as an exhibitor only. I had perhaps fifteen varieties, including ducks and guineas; all good ones that could not only win at county fairs, but also win at poultry shows.

The second year I commenced selling eggs for hatching and the third year commenced the weeding process. Experience in the care and management of the different varieties as well as the experience gained from correspondence with hundreds of fanciers enabled me to cut this down to four varieties and the liberal adver-

FOOD PRICES TO DECREASE

The latest report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, issued November 8, is as follows:

	1917.	1916.	Average 1911-15.
Corn	3,191,083,000	2,583,241,000	2,754,164,000
Wheat	659,797,000	639,886,000	806,361,000
Oats	1,580,714,000	1,251,992,000	1,230,499,000
Barley	201,659,000	180,927,000	197,211,000
Rye	56,044,000	47,383,000	41,399,000
Buckwheat	16,813,000	11,840,000	16,514,000
	5,706,110,000	4,715,269,000	5,046,148,000

The above figures show an increase in the corn crop of more than six hundred million bushels over 1916, in oats of more than three hundred million bushels, or in the six principal grains an average increase of 20 per cent over 1916, and of 13 per cent over the last five-year period from 1911 to 1915.

This surely means much to poultry keepers, for as quickly as these grains begin to move, which will be in the very near future, there should be a substantial decrease in prices.

tising and the big push from the men behind kept two of these breeds to the front. They were both meat breeds, and experience shows that there is no money to be made from raising chickens for meat. It is eggs that count and it takes eggs to buy feed. Then I cut down to two breeds, and from now on it is Anconas exclusively.

I receive dozens of letters every day from poultrymen, but one I received this morning strikes me as being to the point for the reason that the letterhead and envelopes read "Specialty Breeder and Member of Club," but here is what he says: "Ship me at once a setting of your best Ancona eggs. * * * I used to breed Anconas but on account of close neighbors closed them out and took up the

; but this spring my wife couldn't stand it any longer and she bought ten Ancona pullets and a cock bird and I think next year it will be all Anconas, even if they do go over to the neighbors and lay two or three dozen eggs a day; there will be plenty of eggs left as they can't be beat for laying."

This is what they all write. It looks as if before many years everything where eggs count would be Anconas. There is no getting away from the fact that where one is in the poultry business for profit as well as pleasure the Ancona reigns supreme.

Ernst Z. Bower.

Olney, Ill.

Coop the Mother Hen.

(Continued from page 121.)

or out, but not high enough for the hen to escape. By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time and the weaklings, after a few days, may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Where chicks are raised with hens, they are likely to become infested with lice. If the lice get very numerous, they greatly retard the chicks' growth and may even cause their death. The hen should be powdered thoroughly with some good insect powder before she is put in the coop with the chicks, and at intervals of

several days or a week thereafter. The baby chicks should be examined for lice, particularly on the head, under the wings and about the vent. If any are found, a little grease, such as lard, should be rubbed on in those places. Apply grease moderately, as too much will injure the chicks. The chicks should be examined frequently and the treatment repeated if lice are found on them.

FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER

The South offers the farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, fruit and truck grower every opportunity for the best paying farms and orchards to be found in the United States. The climatic advantages, the soils responsive to proper handling, the wide variety of profitable crops and the excellent markets at the farmers command favor him more than in any other section.

The Industrial and Agricultural Department of the Southern Railway and Associated Lines is maintained to build up both the agricultural and industrial interests of the territory these lines serve. Industrial and Immigration Agents co-operate with the people of the territory in its proper development.

The Agricultural, Farm Demonstration, Live Stock, Dairy, Poultry and Horticultural Agents will help the new settler or the farmer already located in solving the problems of proper crops, soil treatment, methods of cultivation and other matters relating to crop improvement and crop making.

Market Agents will assist farmers in finding the best markets for their products.

The South is second to no region as a field for profitable farming, no other part of the country has so fine opportunities for the farmer. No Southern man need look beyond his own section for all the advantages and opportunities he needs for the most successful farming.

M. V. RICHARDS
Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner
ROOM 51, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A food pledge card in the window is the sign of a patriotic home.

Splendid War-time Poultry Book.

Never before in our history has the importance of America's poultry industry been so generally recognized by national authorities; never has the American hen been held in such high regard. War conditions have strongly driven home the fact that the hen is the greatest machine for converting raw



materials into a concentrated finished product and that a great increase in animal foods can be most quickly and satisfactorily procured from the national poultry yard.

The appeals of President Wilson, Secretary Houston and Commissioner Hoover have not fallen on deaf ears. American poultrymen are just as patriotic as any other class of citizens; they are determined to do their duty; they will earnestly support our Great Cause.

And makers of poultry necessities are helping tremendously, too. For instance, the Pratt Food Company has just issued a beautiful booklet, as shown herewith, and will circulate approximately 1,000,000 copies among farmers and poultrymen absolutely free of charge.

The cover is strikingly beautiful, showing the flags of the Allied Nations in four colors. The sixteen pages of text matter are packed with good things. A review of the poultry situation as it stands today; a discussion of the future, based upon known facts; suggestions looking toward the betterment of the industry; cuts of flags of various nations accompanied by pairs of fowls of the national breeds.

"We're In To Win" breathes a spirit of patriotism and optimism. Every keeper of poultry should read it. Copies may be secured free from the Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Get one now. It will surely interest you deeply.

Help Hoover produce more food-stuffs during 1918. We will start you by giving you a pen of purebred birds absolutely free. See offer in this issue.

Successful Breeders Depend on Zenoleum

Pittsfield Poultry Farms, Holliston, Mass.—We are using Zenoleum in increasing quantity each year, and for precisely the same purpose for which we started to use it, namely, in incubation. The fact that we are still using it for dipping eggs, after several years of a thorough trial of it, would seem to be convincing evidence that we consider it very much worth while. We are now setting 185,000 eggs at a setting and Zenoleum is used on every hatch, just as it used to be when we only set 6,000 at a time.—F. W. Briggs, Manager.

W. R. Curtiss Co., Niagara Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.—Our combined incubator and brooder house with a hatching capacity of 102,000; a housing capacity of 1,000 breeding ducks, and brooding capacity of 10,000 baby ducks is the largest plant in the world. Vim, vigor and vitality are essential in pro-

**THE NEW REVISED AND ENLARGED
Standard of Perfection**

368 pages; 6x8 inches in size; 112 full-page illustrations; cloth bound.

The one great book that every poultry raiser needs. It will teach you to know every Standard requirement of all standard-bred fowl—Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

PRICE \$2.00 PER COPY, POSTPAID

Gives weight, color, markings and shape, all disqualifications. With 15 pages of glossary, describing and illustrating many technical terms used by poultry breeders. Buy a copy and know the standard requirements for all standard-bred fowl. Send us your remittance today. Address:

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN,
REPUBLIC BLDG., LOUISVILLE, KY.**

ducing chix. A chick without the proper start in life is absolutely worthless. He must be hatched under sanitary conditions or he will have a handicap which he will never outgrow. It is for this reason that we have used Zenoleum for washing our compartments and trays for many years past, and you may be assured that we will order more than ever of this disinfectant from you, owing to our increased capacity. We would not be without it, no matter what it costs.

Rancocas Poultry Farms, Brown's Mills, N. J.—We have used Zenoleum for three years on the Rancocas Million Egg Farm for disinfecting incubators, and found it very efficient in every way; in fact, we have never had a case of white diarrhoea on the farm, although last year we brooded 40,000 baby chicks. Nor have we had a complaint of white diarrhoea among hundreds of thousands of baby chicks that we have sold to our customers. We also find this Zenoleum makes a good deodorant for dropping-boards and in cleaning outhouses.—Reese V. Hicks, Manager.

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Keep Your Chickens Happy.

Don't allow your poultry to become a prey to vermin. That is poor management when such an efficient lice killer as Zenoleum can be had so readily and so cheaply. This famous disinfectant is not poisonous, it does not saturate the house as kerosene does and make it dangerous and likely to burn up at any time, and there is nothing explosive about Zenoleum. Spray the houses, nests and roosts and dip the chicks and fowls themselves. There will be better feeling and more thrift among the grown fowls. There will be more industry and singing among the laying hens, and there will be more eggs than when they stand around fighting lice a good part of the time. It does not cost much. Most every dealer carries Zenoleum in stock and you can get a can for twenty-five cents. You can get a whole gallon for \$1.75, and that will make one hundred gallons of disinfectant for spraying purposes. Just think how far one hundred gallons of disinfectant will go in the average poultry house. Besides Zenoleum is a mighty good remedy for other things besides lice and fleas, for instance, cholera, roup, scaly leg, etc. You could not think of a single investment around the chicken house that would make more money for you

than a can of Zenoleum. Have you a copy of that little booklet called "Chicken Chat"? You can have one free for the asking, if you drop a line to the Zenner Disinfectant Co., 900 W. Larned street, Detroit, Mich.

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10,000,000 frost-proof Cabbage Plants, \$1.50 per 1000, 85c per 500. Strawberry Plants, \$2.25 per 1000, \$1.25 per 500. White Fall Multiplying Onion Sets, 35c apund. Turnip and Rape Seed, 10c ounce.

WADD BUNTIN, Seed Farms, STARKVILLE, MISS.

**PARKS WINTER LAYING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Won First Honors and Outlaid the 2600 birds in the Five Missouri Laying Contests (Under Govt. Supervision) Including the Famous English Laying Strains. Also made the remarkable winter month record of 134 eggs in Jan. Cir. Free. Large Catalog a dime.

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Write for your copy now! Prof. Quisenberry's latest bulletin—"How to Cut Down the Cost of Poultry Feeds"—tells exactly how to feed poultry more economically, how to save money, and still secure good results. Gives the solution of the feeding problem, the most serious question before poultrymen today.

Prof. Quisenberry is an international poultry authority. As dean of our faculty he personally supervises our courses, which at little cost give thorough, practical training in poultry husbandry at your own home.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY
Box Leavenworth, Kansas

Barred Plymouth Rocks
HOLTERMAN AND MITTENDORFF STRAINS
JAMES S. VAUGHN,

EXHIBITION UTILITY
Eggs \$3.00 per 15
Athens, Tenn.

PLACE YOUR EGG ORDERS NOW WITH LOMBARDY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

Breeders, Exhibitors and Importers of Prize Winners of the Highest Type of

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, White Plymouth Rocks,
Buff Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Plymouth Rocks,
Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Orpingtons,
Blue Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Dark Cornish,
Lakenvelders, Light Brahma, Wild Mallard Ducks,
White Muscovy Ducks.

Our breeding pens are now mated and we can ship eggs out promptly. Our matings were never better and we guarantee a satisfactory hatch or will duplicate them at one-half price. Be sure to get your order in now for any of the above varieties. We also have some young and old stock to sell at reasonable prices. We will give you value received for every dollar spent with us. Write for large free catalogue describing our matings and giving prices. Address,

LOMBARDY HEIGHTS POULTRY FARM

JNO. O. REID, PROP.,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY



THE HEN THAT LAYS

Is the hen that pays. If she does not lay, kill her. But before you kill her give her B. A. Thomas' Poultry Remedy twice a day for a week, and then you will not kill her, for she will be paying you a profit. It not only makes hens lay but it is a remedy for Cholera, Roup and Gapes. We guarantee it to cure or we refund your money. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 packages. For sale by all good dealers or write,

OLD KENTUCKY MFG. CO. Paducah, Ky.

WORTHINGTON'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Winners and Winter Layers

The very best of each. Culls Nix. Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks. Pens are mated. Satisfaction YES. Write your wants.

H. C. WORTHINGTON, WEONA, ARK.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss.



Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks that Live and Grow

Built of genuine Redwood—very scarce in these days of imitation. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching chicks. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chicks. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that hatch and live soon pay the difference. CATALOG FREE.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO. Lincoln, Nebraska

Armstrong's Barred Rocks

Acknowledge no superiors in all "Barred Rockdom". Scientifically bred in line from generation to generation for beauty, vitality and heavy egg production. Illustrated, descriptive 1918 annual of unequalled, unheard-of guarantees, free. Eggs from superb cockerel and pullet matings \$4.00 per 15, prepaid.

JOHN B. ARMSTRONG, Fancier

Remlap, Ala.

KOON'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

For past two years I have won Champion Cock Bird in State of Kentucky, Ohio Falls Fanciers' Association show, November 13 to 18, 1917. I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th prize on Cockerel. First Cock bird, first old pen and first young pen. Have a few pens for sale, \$15.00 and up. Cockerels \$3.00 and up. Eggs from these winners, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting.

CHARLES KOONS,

CHARLESTOWN, IND.

S. C. White Leghorns!

Columbian Wyandottes!

A few pens of select breeders in the above varieties. Our birds are good winter layers and our experience as breeders for 10 years, insures you that when you buy of us you are getting birds that are bred right.

Our prices are yours for the asking and they are reasonable considering the quality of our stock. Write and tell us what you want.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM,

D. R. McBrayer, Mgr.,

MOORESBORO, N. C.

DO YOUR BIT BY FEEDING KENTY GRIT TO YOUR HENS

The only grit that has the combined features of insuring perfect digestion while at the same time providing the mineral food that produces egg shells and rich eggs.

Help Hoover and our own people and the Allies by producing more poultry and eggs. Kenty Grit will help you do this. Get it from your dealer or order direct.



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Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

WHEN YOU BREED
OAK GROVE 200 EGG STRAIN
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
THIS IS WHAT YOU GET

EGGS



EGGS

THE PROOF

Oak Grove Poultry Farm.

Gentlemen: I am well pleased with the 12 hens purchased of you. They are now laying 8 to 10 eggs per day. I think this is hard to beat, in fact, it proves that you breed for winter layers.

December 6, 1917.

H. BURGES, 917 Nolan St., San Antonio, Tex.

Oak Grove Poultry Farm.

Dear Sirs: The pullets raised of eggs purchased of you commenced to lay at 4 months and 7 days, a surprise to me. Am well pleased with the hens and male bird purchased a short while ago. I am getting 4 to 6 eggs per day from the 10 hens. The pullets are also laying well.

December 17, 1917.

JOHN RIEGEL, San Antonio, Tex.

Oak Grove Poultry Farm.

Dear Sirs: Received the shipment of hens, all were in good condition. The trip did not bother them, as they have been laying from the first day on.

November 26, 1917.

E. H. LEIGHTON, Brownsville, Tex.

WE HAVE DOZENS OF TESTIMONIALS LIKE THE ABOVE.

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR EGGS FOR HATCHING AND BABY CHICKS

Eggs 90 per cent fertility and a satisfactory hatch guaranteed. **EGGS:** 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8.00; 500, \$35.00. **CHICKS:** 12, \$3.00; 25, \$5.00; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18.00. **STOCK:** Selected yearling hens \$2.50 each, 10 hens and cockerel \$25.00. Selected pullets \$3.00 each, 10 pullets and cock \$30.00. Cocks and cockerels \$5.00 and up. Write for prices on any number you wish. All stock guaranteed to please or money refunded. Order direct from this ad and save time, or send postal for mating and price list.

OAK GROVE POULTRY FARM,
SAN ANTONIO, Route 2, Box 349-D

TEXAS

VERMILLION'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have added another season of complete victories in the big shows. At Dallas, Texas, 1917, in a class of 400 S. C. Reds we won 1st pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th hen and 3rd cockerel.

At the big Official State Red Show at Bryan, Texas, December, 1917, where more cash specials were offered on REDS than any show in the United States and where the first and grand champion birds from other big shows were exhibited we won: 1st, 2nd pen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th hen and 5th pullet. Best shape and best color male, champion Red male and best display REDS. Grand champion cock, cockerel and pen and champion male bird of the show, also second champion cock, cockerel and hen.

Our winnings in these, the two very strongest shows in the country prove our quality and every bird exhibited by us was hatched right here from our own matings. Our customers are winning all over the country on birds hatched from our eggs. Our 1918 pens are now mated and are the very best matings we have ever had.

WRITE FOR MATING LIST

MRS. J. F. VERMILLION,

Rush, Texas

QUALITY OR QUIT

UTILITY OR BUST

LAKE FOREST REDS

At Chattanooga, 1917, I won 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Old Pen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Young Pen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Old Hens; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pullets; 1, 3, 5 Cockerel. Also Grand Champion Cock, Hen and Old Pen. I have the champion of the South. Let me sell you one of my \$25.00 Cockerels at half price, something you can win with or will put winning blood in your flock. My breeding pens are now mated and I can furnish you with eggs that will hatch you winners and layers. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

LAKE FOREST RED FARM
ARRAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN.